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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta — Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

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MAYOR ON CITY'S APPALLING TRAGEDY

APPEAL TO PUBLIC FOR FUNDS

Relief Organisations To Be Co-ordinated

Demand For Searching And Impartial Enquiry Made: Expediting Of Question Of Compensation Urged

A RESOLUTION DEMANDING A PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSES OF THE RECENT EXPLOSIONS AND FIRES IN THE CITY WAS PASSED UNANIMOUSLY AT A MASS MEETING CONVENED UNDER THE JOINT AUSPICES OF OVER A DOZEN ORGANISATIONS OF THE CITY IN THE COMPOUND OF THE KHALSA COLLEGE, MATUNGA, ON SUNDAY EVENING. MR. NAGINDAS T. MASTER THE MAYOR OF BOMBAY, WAS IN THE CHAIR. THE RESOLUTION FURTHER DEMANDED, THAT EVERY PRECAUTION BE TAKEN FOR THE PREVENTION OF THE RECURRENCE OF SUCH TRAGEDIES AND THAT ADEQUATE COMPENSATION BE MADE BY THOSE LIABLE FOR THE SAME. THE RESOLUTION ALSO CALLED UPON THE GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE BUILDING MATERIALS FOR THE REHABILITATION OF THE AFFECTED AREAS.

The following associations were represented at the meeting:

The Women's Relief Committee Bombay Students' Union (Kennedy Bridge), Social Workers' Society, Parsee Freedom Group, Nationalist Christian Party, Indian Christian Association, Shree Guru Singh Sabha, Frere Road, Shree Guru Singh Sabha, Sewree, Shree Guru Singh Sabha, Matunga, Shree Guru Singh Sabha, Bandra, Shree Guru Singh Sabha Kurla Majlis Itehad-i-Taraqqi, Azad Muslim Party, Red Shirt Volunteers (Muslim), Fort Charka Sangh, Rashtriya Seva Dal, Sindhi Seva Sangh, Megwal Seva Mandal, Megwal Yuvak Dal, Prabhadevi Harijan Dal, Megwal Prem Bhuvak Dal, Harijan Hitavardhak Mandal, Matunga Youth Association, Bombay Provincial Lorry Association, Motor Lorry Owners' Association, and others.

Mr. Nagindas Master, in a touching speech explained the situation arising out of the tragedy, and called upon the citizens to contribute their mite to the great task that lay ahead. He proposed to call at an early date a conference of all the relief organisations, with a view to bring co-ordination of efforts between them.

The following are excerpts from Mr. Master's speech made in Hindustani:—

MAYOR'S APPEAL

I feel it a privilege to address and confer with you at a meeting convened by so many organizations working for the good of the public. I must acknowledge that when immediately on my release I saw the work taken up by the public of Bombay, I had nothing but admiration for it. I felt it a great relief that within so short a time after the disaseer, things are clearing up, and order and normal life in certain quarters are restored. I know fully well of the sense of service and the efficiency with which service is rendered in this great city. Hundreds and thousands of workers, men, women and youths—of all stations of life—are ungrudgingly and untiringly working for relief. It is no exaggeration to say that there is not and cannot be any one in the city who has not received nor had facilities for receiving immediate help for food, clothing or shelter.

In a city so congested like Bombay, it is very difficult to secure shelter but the Municipality and private organizations have vacated premises or made them available for occupation and shelter by those in distress.

I have said elsewhere about the immensity of the relief required.

Information about the dead and the missing will take some time to be fully obtained. The huge destruction of property, either used for residence or for trade, has been there. Vast quantities of goods have been destroyed. The valuable belongings of the public have been completely destroyed or hopelessly damaged.

It will not be proper to hazard any guess as to the extent of the loss and destruction. There is an atmosphere of panic in the minds of people, not about immediate relief, but as to what they are to face in future. Their apprehension are more for what is to happen to their credit, to their ability to meet their obligations, to indemnity for their loss. Responsible persons have betaken themselves to give a serious consideration to the problems that have arisen from this occurrence.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY

There is a demand, unanimously supported, which, I hope, will be met by the Government and authorities concerned, that a searching and an impartial public enquiry be made. I am sure that this demand is irresistible and will have to be met. That will be very helpful in fixing the liability to proper parties. The enquiry must start immediately in order that it may be easy to solve the question of compensation. Then an assurance must be obtained for presenting the recurrence of such an incident, even of a smaller scale, in future.

Further there must be an assurance that there will be rehabilitation and adequate compensation. After providing for food and clothing, temporary structures for the homeless must be erected without delay. Monsoon will soon be on us, and it will be difficult to complete quarters for the homeless before it is on, unless the work is taken up at once; *and for this, the Government of India will have to release and give priority for building materials so that they may be immediately available.* I am, no doubt, fully confident that the Government will see their way to meet this requirement.

Giving of facilities for transport for removal of debris in the streets and in private property is another immediate necessity. In this behalf also I feel, there would be forthcoming complete, immediate and effective co-operation. Facilities for such of the people who have been dehoused and who want to go out of Bombay must be made available at once.

I am glad to say that the Municipal Commissioner with the help and co-operation of the Government, and my Relief Committee, is doing their very best in the matter. *I propose to call at a very early date a conference of all those who are working in relief centres so as to co-ordinate their activities.*

QUESTION OF COMPENSATION?

The question of compensation is a very vexed one, and though it is premature to make any pronouncement in that behalf, I may be permitted to observe that I feel—and feel very strongly—that the people and the tax-payers in this country whose poverty is proverbial should not have ultimately to bear this loss and that the obligation to compensate will be willingly and cheerfully discharged—as it should be discharged from proper quarters.

I sincerely believe, it is the just view.

SMALL-TRADERS.

My Committee do not propose to stop merely at providing relief in the shape of food, clothing or shelter. The relief should go further. Numerous people have lost their domestic equipments and their small trades and business, and I think relief should take the form also of giving such help as is reasonably sufficient to provide equipment for their domestic purposes, such as utensils, etc., and set them up in their (original) smaller trades.

I therefore urge that funds for my Committee should be forthcoming, and continue to pour in. An impression has been created that funds would not be required by my Committee. I must say that that is not so. Large funds will be required, and I appeal to the generous public for the same. In times of distress every person's pocket should be a bank on which my Committee should feel justified in drawing, and, I have no doubt, the appeal will be amply met. Before I conclude, I repeat what I have said often before, that I am at the disposal of the city and available and accessible for anything that may be necessary for rendering help.

WILL BOMBAYITES RUSH TO HELP?

Mr. Adam Adil, moving the resolution expressing the deep concern of the citizens of Bombay at the loss of human life and damage to the property caused by the tragedy, stressed the need of supporting those who had suffered. He said that the relief rendered so far was inadequate, and hoped that Bombayites would come to the expectations set on them. Mr. John S. S. Malelu supported the resolution.

The resolution regarding the inquiry was moved by Mr. H. Bedi and was supported by Messrs. Meher Nanavati, K. S. A. Brahmonan and Latif Latif. All the speakers explained why it was necessary for the Government to release building materials.

One more resolution moved by Sirdar Darbarsingh, the Principal of the Khalsa College, appealed to the public to contribute generously to the funds of the Citizens' Emergency Relief Committee so that adequate relief could be given to those who had suffered from the calamity. The resolution was supported by Sirdar Gyan Bahadursingh.

All the resolutions when put to the vote were carried unanimously.

A vote of thanks to the chair by sirdar Tamansingh terminated the meeting amid cries of 'Bande Matram.'

OWNERS OF GOODS SALVAGED IN THE GREAT CITY FIRE ARE RECLAIMING THEM. POLICE OFFICIALS AND MEMBERS OF THE RELIEF COMMITTEE ARE SEEN ALLOWING THE OWNERS TO TAKE AWAY THEIR GOODS.

Polish Army Deserters

Court Martial Sends 30 To Jail

LONDON, April 23: After a series of trials by Courts Martial lasting five days some 30 Jewish soldiers of the Polish Army charged with desertion have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment from one to three years. The trials were held in a Scottish town.

The men had alleged that they had been ill-treated by non-Jewish Polish soldiers and they, therefore, came to London with the intention of leaving the Polish Army and joining the British Army. During their trials each man was asked whether he would return to the Polish Army. All refused. The Courts Martial consisted of Polish officers.

It is learned that a further series of trials will open in the same Scottish town next week when 24 non-Jewish Polish soldiers will be charged with desertion. These men, it is stated, originally came from Argentina and expressed their desire to return to that country.—Reuter.

Germans Routed In Yugoslavia

LONDON, April 23: The Free Yugoslav radio today (Sunday) broadcast this communique from Marshal Josip Tito's Headquarters: "In Sandjak and in Montenegro the Germans have launched an offensive on several sectors and our troops had to abandon a number of localities including the town of Bijoce. North of Mojovac German troops supported by tanks and planes are exerting strong pressure.

In the sector of Matesevo-Kriva-Rjeka our troops have taken up new positions. The enemy has been forced to withdraw in the area of Niksic. In western Serbia near Ivanica and on Ibar River, Bulgarian troops are bringing up reinforcements. In Croatia the enemy has suffered a heavy defeat at Ziobinsusak. Near Brod the railway line was destroyed in seventy places.

Heavy damage has been caused to the Zagreb-Belgrade Railway line. Two trains were derailed near Petinja and Brod. In Slovenia a train was derailed on the Triest-Ljubljana Railway Line and a bridge was blown up. Near Zidani Most a German tank column was routed."—Reuter.

Argentine Delegate Not To Be Recognised

PHILADELPHIA, April 23: The International Labour Office Workers' Group today decided by 14 votes to three not to recognise the Argentine delegate at its discussions. The delegates then left.

The British and American delegates and another unidentified voted against the motion. Later at a Press Conference, the Mexican Workers' delegate Senor Toledano, who led the drive to exclude the Argentine delegate, stated that there was not one Latin American country not menaced by the 'coup d'etat' which took place in Argentina.

'Hitler,' he declared, had opened a political front in the Southern End of that Hemisphere more dangerous than a military front.—Reuter.

MARATHI STAGE CENTENARY

The performance of 'Saubhadra' on Saturday night paled into insignificance by comparison with 'Sharada' which was a brilliant success all-round. In 'Saubhadra' Mrs. Hirabai Badodekar, Londhe and Mrs. Vimal Patwardhan gave a good account of themselves Balgandharva as Arjun failed altogether in every respect Valavalkar was good as Balaram.

Finnish-Soviet Peace Parleys Breakdown

MOSCOW, April 22.

Vishinsky, the Soviet Deputy Commissar for Foreign Affairs, in a statement today on the Finnish-Soviet Peace Negotiations said, Finland had rejected the Soviet terms and brought the negotiations for armistice to a close.—Reuter.

SOVIET TERMS TO FINLAND

LONDON, April 22: The Moscow radio to-night broadcast a statement on the Finnish-Soviet peace negotiations made in Moscow today by the Soviet Deputy Commissar for Foreign Affairs, M. Vishinsky. He said the Finnish reply of March 8th was considered unsatisfactory and that the Soviet terms handed to the Finnish representative Dr. Paaskivi were the minimum.

The Finnish delegation subsequently went to Moscow and conferred with the Soviet Foreign Commissar, M. Molotov on March 27 and 28. The delegation was handed the following terms:—

Firstly, rupture with Germany and internment of German armies and warships or their expulsion before the end of April.

Secondly, restoration of the Finnish-Soviet treaty of 1940 and withdrawal of Finnish troops to the 1940 frontier.

Thirdly, immediate repatriation of Russian and Allied prisoners and civilian internees, this repatriation to be reciprocal.

Fourthly, 50 per cent demobilisation of the Finnish army.

Fifthly, reparation of 600 million dollars payable in five years.

Sixthly, return of Petsamo to Russia.

Seventhly, if these six conditions are accepted, the Soviet Government will renounce its claim to Hangoe without compensation.

On April 19, the Finnish Government informed the Soviet Government through Sweden that while wishing to bring about peace with Russia it could not accept these terms.

In its reply, the Soviet said that present day Finland has no independence and that now it is a question of restoring Finland's independence by expelling the Germans.

"The Finnish Government is not the master of its own house," the reply added.—Reuter.

Estonian Oil Refineries Fired

MOSCOW, April 22.

An Air 'communique' to-night said: "In the night of April 21, our long range bombers bombed Shale oil refineries at the settlements of Kohtla-Jarve and Suamjaja in the Estonian Soviet Republic. Fires accompanied by several explosions were caused by direct hits. A considerable part of the oil refineries area was set ablaze. One of our aircraft is missing from this operation."

The Germans are believed to have been getting 150,000 tons of oil from Estonian refineries every year since they restored them after their destruction during the Russian retreat early in the war on the Eastern Front, Reuter adds.

Kohtla-Jarva mentioned in to-night's Soviet Air 'communique' is three miles north of Kohtla which was bomed last night and 38 miles within the 1940 Soviet Union border. It is only three miles north from the Leningrad-Tallinn Railway.—Reuter.

SWEDEN'S "NO" TO ALLIES

STOCKHOLM, April 22.

Swedish reply to the Anglo-American demand to stop export of ballbearings to the Germans was sent to-day Saturday, it is learned in reliable quarters. The reply is said to be negative but "moderate".

SWEDEN'S ACQUIESCENCE

STOCKHOLM, April 23: The Swedish Government last night issued a statement saying that it could not find Britain's ban on diddplomatic communications compatible with international law or diplomatic custom but it took for granted that these measures were strictly general and temporary and caused by the unprecedented military situation.—Reuter.

WORK OF CLEARING DEBRIS CONTINUES

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The work of clearing the debris is going on briskly. More and more persons whose properties went up in smoke, are visiting the devastated areas to survey the possibility of recovering what is left of their belongings from under the debris.

The pressure on the Railway lines continues and it is difficult to get tickets.

The undamaged houses and shops which were evacuated in a hurry, are being gradually filled up.

Mr. Botavala's Contribution

Mr. A. U. Botavala has contributed Rs. 15,000 each to the Mayor's Relief Committee and the Muslim League Relief Committee.

R. A. F. Raid Germany And Occupied Territory

Dusseldorf And Brunswick Heavily Attacked: Allies Lose 42 Aircraft

LONDON, April 23: The Air Ministry stated to-day that R.A.F. bombers were over Germany and German-occupied territory last night.

Great forces of R.A.F. heavy bombers last night dropped huge tonnage of bombs on two vital German transport centres, the air ministry announced to-day (Sunday). They were Dusseldorf, Germany's third largest inland port and exceptionally important river and rail transport centre, with a population of 550,000, and Brunswick, the railway centre of one of the main lines to Holland, Belgium and France.

Dusseldorf was last raided in strength by the R.A.F. last November, although Mosquitos visited the city in the middle of March. Brunswick has been a favourite target of the United States Forces in Britain.

The official communique disclosed that well over 1,000 aircraft took part in last night's raids of which 42 are missing.

During daylight to-day large forces of Allied machines, believed to be all bombers, crossed the south-east coast flying in the direction of Calais.

Targets In C. Italy Raided

Allied force advance headquarters April 23.

To-day's communique says:—

"ARMY—A quiet day generally on all fronts. Patrols of both sides were active. Our troops improved their positions in one sector of the Allied bridgehead.

AIR—Yesterday medium bombers attacked rail communications in central Italy, striking bridges at Poggibonsi, Bucini and Orvieto. The port of San Stefano was also attacked. Fighter bombers attacked rail-lines south of Florence and troop concentrations in Fondi-Formia area. One of our aircraft is missing from these operations. Four enemy aircraft were reported active over the battle area during daylight. The M.A.A.F. flew over 800 sorties".

The port of San Stefano which is midway between Rome and Leghorn has become an important supply port for the German troops in the Anzio bridgehead region, says Reuter. Three towns where bridges were attacked—Poggibonsi, Bucini and Orvieto—are all on the railway lines leading to Rome.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN 'PLANE FACTORIES ATTACKED

Advanced Allied Headquarters in Italy, April, 23:

Strong formations of Italy-based heavy bombers attacked Wiener Neustadt aeroplane factories in Austria to-day, says Reuter's Special Correspondent.—Reuter.

AERIAL BATTLE OVER LAKE BALATON

BERLIN, April 23.

Battles this afternoon between German fighters and strong American bomber formations over Lake Balaton and Northern Croatia were reported by the German News Agency. Lake Balaton is in Hungary, some 50 miles south-west of Budapest, and the same distance due south of the Slovakian border.—Reuter.

The Two 'Joes' Confer

Chindits Advanced Headquarters Inside Japanese Occupied Burma, April 18 (delayed).

Now back at his headquarters is Chindits' new Commander, General "Joe" Lentaigne, after a brief visit to Gen. "Joe" Stilwell—the first meeting between the two Commanders who are collaborating for the reconquest of Northern Burma and reopening of land communications to China, writes Alan Humphreys, Associated Press of India War Correspondent.—A. P.

On Pacific Front

WEWAK NEUTRALISED BY AIR RAIDS

(ALLIED HQ. SOUTH-WEST PACIFIC), April 23.

Wewak, which is a Japanese base in New Guinea has been neutralised by Allied air raids.

General MacArthur's "communique" today, (Sunday), states "NEW IRELAND: Airpatrols destroyed buildings in the Tabar islands. Naval units at night shelled barrack areas near Namatanai.

NEW BRITAIN—RABAUL: Medium and lightbombers in morning attacks dropped over, one hundred tons of explosives on Lakunai, Vunakanau and Keravat aerodromes and supply areas and defence positions.

NEW GUINEA—AITAPE AREA: Our heavy medium and attack units bombed and strafed Japanese installations in coastal villages and on offshore islands, dropping over 260 tons of explosives.

WEWAK: Continuing the neutralisation of this airbase, our 'Heavies' in the morning attack on But, Dagua and Wewak fields, dropped 200 tons of bombs. A large fuel fire was started and three runways rendered unserviceable.—Reuter.

New Enterprises In Russia

(From A Special Correspondent).

MOSCOW, April 23.

According to reports from various regions and republics of the country a number of new enterprises of heavy industry have begun production. During the past week alone were put into operations two newly-restored blast furnaces, a blooming mill and a large Bessemer mill. This will yield a sharp rise in metal production.

BARODA HINDU SABHA

BARODA, April 23: The Baroda Hindu Sabha session will be held here on April 25, 26 and 27. Dr. Moonje, General Secretary of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha, will preside.—A. P.

ALLIES CONSOLIDATE POSITIONS AROUND KOHIMA

Japanese Grouping Forces: Hard Fighting In Bishenpur Neighbourhood: Japanese Advance Held

ADMIRAL MOUNTBATTEN'S HEADQUARTERS, CEYLON April 23. The full text of to-day's communique reads:—

DURING APRIL 22, WE CONTINUED THE CONSOLIDATION OF OUR POSITIONS AROUND KOHIMA WITH THE CLOSE AND EFFECTIVE CO-OPERATION OF THE ALLIED AIR FORCES. THE JAPANESE ARE GROUPING THEIR FORCES AFTER HEAVY LOSSES. THERE IS HARD FIGHTING IN THE BISHENPUR NEIGHBOURHOOD WHERE THE ENEMY ADVANCE IS BEING HELD. OUR RECENT GAINS NORTH-EAST OF IMPHAL HAVE BEEN CONSOLIDATED.

In Central Burma the Chindits have carried out important demolitions and have inflicted heavy casualties. Six hundred enemy dead were counted after a recent engagement.

The thirty-eighth Chinese Division is still advancing along Lakhraw, east of Mogaung. In the attempted raids against our airfields in northern Burma one enemy aircraft was destroyed and two others probably destroyed. R.A.F. and I.A.F. Tactical Air Force in daylight on April 21st and 22nd attacked enemy positions along the whole front. Air Commando Fighter-bombers attacked the Gokteik Viaduct, and destroyed two enemy fighters. Heavy bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force raided Lashio on April 21 large fires and explosions resulted.

JAPANESE PLANS GO AWRY?

Main Effort Turned Against Kohima Area

KANDY, April 23.

After a month's operation it is clear that though heavy fighting lies ahead, the Japanese offensive has failed in primary objectives in Manipur, and is losing its original impetus, says the 'Associated Press of India' War Correspondent.

Japanese objectives were Imphal and Kohima, whence they could threaten our communications through Assam and cut off our supplies for Gen. Stilwell's force in North Burma. Imphal is still firmly held and our forces north-eastwards towards Litan have been extremely active throughout the week.

On the western side of the Imphal Plain the enemy has developed operations against the Bishenpur-Silchar track. This may indicate some Japanese plan for linking the formations pushing northwards on the west side of the Tiddim-Imphal road with those moving westwards from the Upper Chindwin to the north of Imphal. The Japanese have turned their main effort during the past week against the Kohima area which they seem to have decided, must be captured before they embark on any move against our line of communications in Assam. Bitter fighting has ensued at heavy cost to the enemy and until the present threat has dissipated the situation cannot be regarded as fully satisfactory. But our forces are operating both in and around Kohima, and the final result should remove not only the local threat but any further threat to Dimapur and Gen. Stilwell's line of communications.

The disappointment of the Japanese at their failure first in Arakan in February and now in the attainment of their objectives in Manipur may be gauged by the extravagance of their propaganda. The position as painted for Japanese eyes was in wildly optimistic colours. Allied troops 'facing annihilation' were linked with the long prepared move of the South-East Asia Command Headquarters to Ceylon which was represented as a panicky flight. This hysterical note in the enemy's propaganda is a clear indication that his plan has not gone as well as was hoped, and therefore a clear sign-post to quiet confidence on our side."—A. P.

GURKHAS REPEL ENEMY ATTACKS

NEW DELHI, April 23.

After being shelled by enemy artillery for two hours, a force of Gurkhas on the Sita ridge—one of our defensive positions on the Tamu Road amongst the hills south of Palel—threw back continuous enemy attacks for another hour and three quarters.

The bombardment started at half past three in the morning. The first infantry assault came in just before dawn. In this action and the patrol clashes which followed when reinforcements after a 14-mile march arrived to assist the gallant garrison, 200 Japanese were killed. These were counted dead. Many more casualties were got away by the enemy after the action under covering fire from snipers and during the following night. Amongst the dead were seven officers.

Our position was wired and mined, writes an Indian army observer from the Imphal front dated 18th April, against these defences, wave after wave of Japanese hurled themselves in a vain endeavour to break through. As they reached the wire they were mown down by rifle and machine-gun fire and shattered by grenades.

Japanese officers directed these assaults—from safe positions behind trees. As one wave was repulsed leaving its pile of dead an wounded on the defence perimeter, so they reorganised their forces, called up reinforcements and hurled in another suicidal assault. "This arrangement suited our men perfectly" the Commanding Officer told me. "There was just enough time between one wave and the next to get stocks of ammunition ready for the next hot reception.—Reuter.

U. S. GAINS IN MARSHALLS

WASHINGTON, April 22.

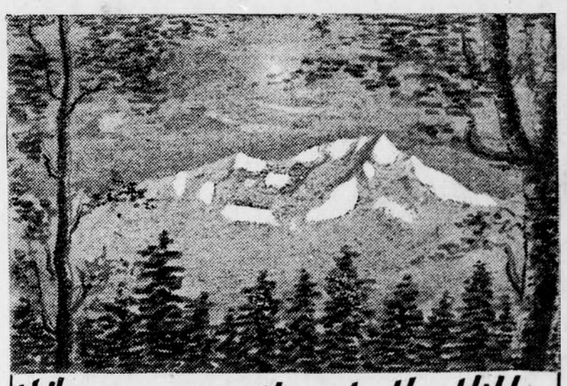
A navy "communique" reporting fresh American seizures in the Marshalls says, "Eritub and Aur have been reconnoitred by our forces and United States sovereignty established thereon".

The "communique" reports fresh bombings both on Truk and the Marshall Islands.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

REGROUPING MOVEMENTS.

MOSCOW, April 23: Regrouping movements on an unprecedented scale are now going on on both sides of the Soviet front. The Germans are organising new tank divisions from the remanants of units shattered at Uman, Tarnopol and beyond the Dniester.—Reuter.



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Lawyers Must Guard People's Civil Liberties

Sir Alladi's Address At Madras Provincial Conference

MADRAS, April 23.

The guarding of the civil liberties of the people, the formation of committees in every bar association to study statute law and the constitution of a panel of lawyers willing and ready to offer their services when the liberty of a subject is threatened are among the points stressed by Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, Advocate-General Madras, presiding over the Lawyers' Provincial Conference held at Kumbakonam today.

After dealing with professional ethics and rules of conduct and advocacy, Sir Alladi said that in the complex conditions of modern society, departments of the law were getting ramified and specialisation of some sort had become inevitable. There was need for specialists in Commercial Law, Banking, Insurance and Income-tax. The subjects of constitutional and international law had also assumed special importance.

CIVIL LIBERTIES

The Advocate-General considered that the guarding of the civil liberties of the people as a sacred and most important function of the Lawyers' profession and said: In these days of ordinances, of innumerable acts, rules and orders passed by various authorities which are legion, regulating the life and liberty of the citizen I would appeal to every Bar Association to equip itself with the necessary materials to enable the members of the profession to serve the interests of the clients with efficiency and promptness."

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S POWERS

He added: The Governor-General is invested with supreme powers of legislation. Co-extensive with those of the Indian Legislature, and the effect of the recent decisions of the Federal Court is that there is no difference in substance between the powers of the Indian Legislature and those of the Governor-General in regard to the ordinance-making power; it may be of interest to you to note that within the last few years there is hardly any subject of importance in regard to which the ordinance-making power has not been invoked and that the total number of ordinances passed by the Governor-General far oughtweighs the number of acts passed by the Indian Legislature.

There is no similar authority anywhere in the English-speaking world who has anything like the powers of legislation of the Governor-General. I would suggest the formation of Committees in every bar association, who will make a special study of particular branches of statute law and offer their suggestions for their modification, repeal or amendment.

PANEL OF LAWYERS

The idea also of a panel of lawyers willing and ready to offer their services when the liberty of a subject is threatened must be carefully considered by every Bar Association in this Presidency The administration of criminal justice on sound lines is of even greater importance than the administration of civil justice.

"I would ask you" said Sir Alladi, "to carefully study recent enactments in this country, the extent to which legal aid is allowed or denied, and the restrictions, if any, on the freedom to engage counsel, and zealously guard the rights of the public. The air is full of the freedoms for which the United Nations are fighting. While the extent to which these freedoms are permitted depends upon the law of the land for the time being. The zealous guarding of such freedoms as are recognised is in your hands.

LAWYERS OFF ROLLS

Proceeding Sir Alladi referred to the cases of lawyers, who have been struck off the rolls for being convicted of political offences not involving violence and said: under the law as it stands and as interpreted by the Madras High Court for the last several years, any person convicted of a political offence, whether involving violence or not: is liable to be disenrolled, though a somewhat different view has been taken in the decisions of the Calcutta High Court.

It is urged with considerable force that the procedure adopted involves a double punishment which is uncalled for. This subject merits your serious consideration and you will have to see whether it is possible to urge upon the Government to amend the Bar Councils Act so as to make it clear that a mere conviction for a political offence not involving violence should not carry with it a liability to be struck off the rolls or to be otherwise punished under the Bar Councils Act.

LAWYER'S DOUBLE DUTY

Concluding he said: Law is a social science. It is not and cannot be static in its character. There is a danger of a lawyer being imprisoned by his own learning. There is the necessity for old principles being formulated to suit a new age and again there must be a reassessment of values to suit individual and national welfare. Law reform ought to be as much a subject of interest to the practising lawyer as advocacy in court as there are natural limitations to judge-made law in keeping pace with the progress of society. It is only when the lawyer discharges this double duty that he will justify himself as a member of an enlightened profession and as a useful citizen.

Sir Alladi At Madras Bar Council

MADRAS, April 22.

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer the retiring Advocate-General of Madras presiding over a meeting of the Bar Council Madras yesterday referred to his long association with the Madras Bar Council as its Chairman for over fifteen years and to the uniformly cordial relations which prevailed between him and the members of the Bar Council.

He said it was a matter of pride and gratification to him that during his term of office as Chairman of the Bar Council had functioned as an educational agency owing largely to the enthusiasm of its members. He also referred to the cordial relations which prevailed between the Bar Council and the High Court notwithstanding occasional differences of opinion and added that the Rulings of the Bar Council from time to time on various matters affecting professional discipline and conduct bore eloquent testimony to the high standard which the Madras Bar Council had set for itself.

Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer announced that he proposed to hand over to the Bar Council a sum of Rs. 2.000 the interest on which was to be utilised once in every two years as an honorarium to be awarded to any lawyer whether practising at the bar or not without consideration of community, caste or creed who on the invitation of the Bar Council reads a paper on some subject connected with "comparative jurisprudence or international law, public or private".—A. P.

BRITAIN VIOLATES LEND-LEASE PLAN

American Exporters' Protest Aired By 'New York Times'

NEW YORK, April 22: The 'New York Times' in a leading story on the financial page says that American exporters charged on Friday that in violation of Lend-Lease, the British are processing lend-lease carbon black into news ink and exporting it to India, while the Controller of Imports in India refused to issue import licenses for American news ink.

They said their Indian importers were advised by the Controller last December that "mere willingness by exporters to supply goods is not sufficient justification for issuance of licences to import goods from a difficult currency country."

The exporters pointed out that the United States have virtually the only source of carbon black used for the manufacture of news ink and they are surprised to learn that Britain is being permitted 'to rob American exporters of their normal markets.'

They added, it seems strange that Britain has man power to spare to process United States raw materials in a business in which the United States has the lead."—Reuter.

Record Production Of Khadi In Tamilnad

MADRAS, April 23.

The annual report of the Tamil Nad Branch of the All-India Spinners Association, for 1943, says that in spite of all the handicaps there has been a phenomenal progress of work during the year, Khadi production reaching 32,14,129 square yards which is in excess of over 3 1/2 lakhs of square yards of the production of 1942.

This has also broken the previous record of 1938, a peak year till now for the Tamil Nad Branch when the production was 30,01,289 square yards.

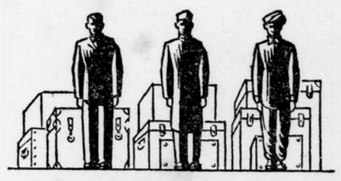
The sales amounted to Rs. 32,85,064 out of which Rs. 4,03,553 was exported outside Tamil Nad.—United Press.

R

BAN ON EXPORT OF FRUIT and VEGETABLES

In order to ensure supplies of fresh fruit and vegetables for the residents of Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District, the Government of Bombay has prohibited the export of fresh fruit, excepting mangoes, and fresh vegetables from Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District except under a licence. The Order came into force on April 22, 1944.

Breach of the order is an offence punishable with imprisonment or fine or both in addition to confiscation of the goods.



three passengers FOR EVERY SEAT

It is a long time now since there was a seat for every passenger. Now it's three passengers for every seat in nearly every compartment of every train that ever leaves a platform.

Add to that the difficulty of persuading a tonga or garri-wallah to take you to the station for twice the normal fare—of getting a ticket at a crowded ticket office—of finding your luggage and a porter to carry it, and you start to wonder whether travel is worth while these days!

For even when you are safely on the train, you have such difficulties as that of obtaining food at stations. It is neither as cheap nor as plentiful as it used to be. For women especially, travelling to-day is more uncomfortable than ever before. Women's compartments are fewer, and over-crowding for them is even worse than for men.

No, travel is not what it was. Nor CAN it be in wartime when the Railways have other important tasks. They have to transport food, clothing, fuel and other supplies for you in addition to military traffic.

Best stay at home, but if you must travel, then travel with little luggage.

Travel Less

ISSUED BY THE RAILWAY BOARD

AAA 670

A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED FOR REGISTRATION WITH THE REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES BOMBAY, REGISTRAR OF COMPANIES, BARODA STATE, BARODA.
(Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue under Defence of India Rule 94-A. It must be distinctly understood that in giving this consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any schemes or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.)
AN APPLICATION TO THE NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY (BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE) WILL BE MADE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, TO INCLUDE THESE SHARES IN THEIR APPROVED LIST.
THE LIST WILL OPEN ON 25TH APRIL, 1944 AND BE CLOSED ON 28TH APRIL, 1944

PROSPECTUS OF

THE NEPTUNE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL (Divided into 2,50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 20 each .. .. Rs. 50,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL (Divided into 1,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 20 each .. .. Rs. 20,00,000
Payable as follows:—
On Application (which includes Re. 1 per share payable as premium) .. .. Rs. 6 per share
On Allotment .. .. Rs. 5 per share
The Balance will not be called up for the time being.

Out of the above issue, 11,000 shares of the face value of Rs. 2,20,000 will be issued at par to the existing shareholders of the Company and the remaining 89,000 shares will be issued at a premium of Re. 1 per share. The existing Shareholders, Directors and Policyholders of the Company have agreed to take up 39,000 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 7,80,000 and the remaining 50,000 shares of the nominal value of Rs. 10,00,000 are offered for public subscription payable as aforesaid.

DIRECTORS:

1. SETH AMRATLAL KALLIDAS: Chairman, Share Broker; Vice-President, Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association; Director, South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd; Digvijay Insurance Co., Ltd.; Pickers Ltd.; Anil Ltd.; Comco Ltd.; Babu Vasant Ltd.; Dakor Umreth Elec. Supply Co., Ltd.; Chhotani Electric & Engineering Co., Ltd.; Devkaran Nanjee Investment Co., Ltd.; Traders Provident Insurance Co., Ltd.; Deepak Insurance Co., Ltd.; Indian Ginning & Pressing Co., Ltd.; and Jagdish Straw Products Ltd.—Indra Bhuwan, Walkeshwar Road, Bombay.
2. SHETH MANEKLAL CHUNILAL, J.P.: Share Cotton and Bullion Broker; Director, Central Mercantile Insurance Co., Ltd.; Associated Banking Corporation Ltd; Exchange Bank of India and Africa Ltd.; Indian Stock Exchange Ltd..; Union Life Assurance Co., Ltd.; Maneklal Chunilal and Sons Ltd.; Bombay Talkies Ltd.; Sandesh Ltd.; and Elphinstone Spg. & Wvg Co., Ltd.—"Noorheim", Little Gibbs Road Bombay.
3. VASANTRAO D. DESHPANDE: Finance Member, Dewas State Junior; Chairman, Bank of Dewas Ltd.; Director, Bharat Bank, Ltd.; Maharani Mahalsabai Cotton Mills Ltd.; Maharani Parwatibai Sugar Mills Ltd.—Dewas (Junior).
4. GANGADHAR VISHNU PURANIK, Esq.,: Governor of Dhhutapapeshwar Ltd.; Director, Banthia Bank Ltd.; New Citizen Bank of India Ltd.; and Pulp & Paper Products Co., Ltd.—Panvel.
5. DR. KEKHUSHRU ARDESHIR CONTRACTOR: Retired Civil Surgeon.—Nanpura, Surat.
6. RAHIM KARIM MISTRY, Esq.: Landlord; Managing Partner, Rahim Bros.; Director, Praja Pictures, Ltd.—Manekia Chambers, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
7. DR. VAIKUNTHRAI M. DESAI, D.D.S., F.I.C.D.: Medical Practitioner; Dean, Yamunabai Nair Dental College.—Central Bank Building, Bombay.
8. DR. MEGHJI VELJI DHARAMSEY, M.B.B.S.; Medical Practitioner.—50, 1st Carpenter Street, Bombay.
9. EKNATH HIRALAL LAHOTI, Esq.: Merchant and Banker.—Malegaon.
10. MANSUKHLAL T. MEHTA, Esq., Managing Director; Director Union Provident Society Ltd.—34-35, Bazar Gate School Building, Gunbow Street, Fort, Bombay.

SECRETARY:
MR. BHAICHAND MULCHAND MEHTA

AGENCY MANAGER:
Mr. INDULAL B. MEHTA, B.Com., LL.B., A.I.S.A.

BANKERS
1. Central Bank of India, Ltd.
2. Bank of India, Ltd.
3. Bank of Baroda, Ltd.
4. Bank of Jaipur, Ltd.

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. BHATT & CO., Surya Mahal, Military Square Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AUDITORS:
Messrs. KHARE & CO., Girgaon, Bombay.
Messrs. CHANDULAL & CO. 170, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:
Neptune Building, 170, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCHES & OTHER OFFICES:
At: Lahore; Ahmedabad; Amreli (Registered Office for Baroda State); Cawnpore; Poona; Nagpur; Amraoti; Calcutta; Hubli; Mangalore; Madura; Bangalore City (Registered Office for Mysore State); Goa and Nairobi (Br. E. Africa).

PROSPECTUS

OBJECTS: The Company was incorporated in the year 1930 for carrying on insurance Business of all kinds and generally for the several Objects set out in the Memorandum of Association which forms part hereof. Provident Insurance business was started forthwith and Life Insurance business was started in the year 1932 and as a result of very able Management, offering the most serviceable sort of Life Insurance protection under novel and attractive schemes of saving through Coin Controlled Saving Clocks and Saving Boxes, the Company was able to achieve marvellous success in a short time with Branches, Organising Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies spread over all the important places of the country and also in Foreign Lands.

Encouraged by the admirable growth and strength of the Company in Life Insurance Business, the Directors have now decided to start General Insurance Business such as for the present, Fire and Miscellaneous Insurance for which the scope is evidently unlimited.

DIRECTORS' QUALIFICATION AND REMUNERATION

The Qualification of a Members' Director shall be the holding of shares of the nominal value of Rs. 5,000 registered in his own name or jointly with others.

The Articles provide that each Director shall receive by way of remuneration a sum not exceeding Rs. 100 per Meeting attended by him as the Directors may from time to time fix. The Directors shall also be paid Railway Fare and Travelling Expenses incurred for attending Meetings of the Board. The Directors may also be remunerated for any extra service performed by them outside their ordinary duties as Directors: and the Directors shall be paid such further remuneration either by fixed sum or by way of percentage on the profits or otherwise as the Company shall in General Meeting determine from time to time.

DIRECTORS' INTEREST AND MANAGING DIRECTOR:

The Directors and the Managing Director have no interest in the Company otherwise than as Directors and Managing Director respectively of the Company except that Seth Amratlal Kalidas, Chairman of the Company is a Partner of Messrs. Amratlal Kalidas one of the joint Underwriters of the present issue and that there is an agreement dated 19th October, 1940, between the Company and the Managing Director, Mr. Mansukhlal T. Mehta appointing said Mr. Mansukhlal T. Mehta as the Managing Director of the Company for a period of 20 years. The agreement 'inter alia' provides for a payment to Mr. Mansukhlal T. Mehta a sum of Rs. 350 by way of salary and Rs. 250 by way of conveyance allowance per month which can be increased by the Directors from time to time. There is a similar agreement of the same date with Mr. Bhaichand M. Mehta appointing him the Secretary of the Company on the same terms regarding remuneration.

UNDERWRITING COMMISSION AND BROKERAGE:

The Articles of Association of the Company provide for payment of 5% commission on the face value of the shares to the Underwriters. The 50,000 shares offered to the public have been jointly underwritten by Sheth Jivatlal Pratapsi and Messrs. Amratlal Kalidas on a commission of 2%. Brokerage at the rate of ½% will be paid by the Underwriters on applications for shares received through recognised Brokers, Banks and Agents of the Company for allotments made thereunder. The Directors are of the opinion that the resources of the above mentioned Underwriters are sufficient to enable them to discharge their underwriting obligations.

Certified copies of the agreement with the Managing Director and the Secretary and the Underwriting agreement can be inspected at the registered office of the Company during working hours on Week Days.

VOTING:

On a show of hand, every member present in person shall have one vote and upon a poll every member present in person or by proxy shall have one vote for every share of which he is the holder.

When a Corporation being a member is present by proxy who is not a member, such proxy shall be entitled to vote on a show of hands.

RESTRICTION REGARDING RIGHTS TO ATTEND OR VOTE AT MEETING AND ON TRANSFER:

No member shall be entitled to be present, or to vote, on any question either personally or by proxy for another member at any general meeting, or upon a poll, or be reckoned in a quorum, whilst any money due from him either alone or jointly with another or others to the Company in respect of any share or shares, remains unpaid.

The Directors may decline to register any transfer of shares on which the Company has a lien and on shares not fully paid-up and may also refuse to register any transfer to the transferee of whom they do not approve notwithstanding the fact that the proposed transferee is already a member of the Company.

Section 93 (d), (e), (f), (ff), (g), (h), (i), (k), (o) and (q) do not apply to the Company. After 31st December 1941 only 25 ordinary shares in the old capital of the Company were issued to Sheth Amratlal Kalidas on his joining the Board of Directors.

REPORT OF AUDITORS UNDER SECTION 93 (1) (a)

We have examined the below summarised statements of the working of the Neptune Assurance Company Limited and its subsidiary Company, the Union Provident Society Ltd., for the three financial years ending 31st December, 1941, 1942 and 1943 with the annual audited statements of account of the said Companies and find the same to be correct. No dividend has been paid by the said Companies on any class of shares during each of the said years:

	Life Fund at the beginning of the year.	Premium and other Income.	Total.	Claims Surrenders and Management Expenses	Life Fund at the end of the year.
NEPTUNE:					
1941	12,11,217	6,65,521	18,76,738	2,96,986	15,79,752
1942	15,79,752	7,50,888	23,30,640	3,49,242	19,81,397
1943	19,81,397	2,58,469	22,39,867	5,96,438	23,43,429
UNION:					
1941	936	10,766	11,702	7,173	4,528
1942	4,528	11,715	16,244	8,665	7,578
1943	7,578	11,842	19,421	5,744	13,676

NOTE.—Annas and pies have been omitted in the above figures.

Messrs. KHARE & CO., Registered Accountants and Auditors.
Messrs. CHANDULAL & CO., Incorporated Accountants, Registered Accountants|Auditors.

14th April 1944.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES:

Applications for shares should be made on the form accompanying this prospectus and have to be sent in accordance with the directions therein contained with the remittance of the amount payable on application. Copies of Prospectus and Application Forms can be had from the Head Office of the Company, Company's Branches or Agents or the Banks mentioned in this prospectus and all their Branches or the Banks with which the Company has got premium collection account.

The Bharat Bank Ltd.
The Indian Bank Ltd.
The Punjab National Bank Ltd.
The Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Where no allotment has been made, the deposit will be returned in full and where the number of shares allotted is less than the number applied for, the balance of the deposit will be applied towards the amount remaining payable on the shares allotted and any balance thereafter remaining will be returned. Failure to pay any moneys due on shares allotted when due, will render previous payments liable to [illegible]

Dated this, the 15th day of April, 1944.

AMRATLAL KALIDAS.
MANEKLAL CHUNILAL.
VASANTRAO D. DESHPANDE.
GANGADHAR VISHNU PURANIK.
KEKUSHRU ARDESHIR CONTRACTOR.
RAHIM KARIM MISTRY.
VAIKUNTHRAI M. DESAI.
MEGHJI VELJI DHARAMSEY.
EKNATH HIRALAL LAHOTI.
MANSUKHLAL T. MEHTA.

THE NEPTUNE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913).

Issue of 89,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 20 each, at a Premium of Re. 1 per Share.

To
THE NEPTUNE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
Neptune Building, Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

Having paid to you/your Bankers the sum of Rs. ..... only, being the deposit of Rs. 5 per share payable on application for ..... Ordinary shares of Rs. 20 each and Re. 1 being the premium payable per share of the above named Company, I/We request you to allot me/us that number of shares and I/We hereby agree to accept the same or any less that you may allot to me/us upon the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, and prospectus, and I/We authorise you to place my/our name on Register of Members of the Company in respect of the shares allotted to me/us.

I/We remain, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,

Signature.

Full Name .....
(State whether Mr. Miss or Mrs.)
Profession or Business .....
Full Address .....

THE NEPTUNE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.,
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, VII of 1913)

No.....

Receipt for Amount paid on Application for Shares.

Received from .....
the sum of Rs. ..... *being the deposit at Rs. Five per share and Re. One being the premium per share on* ..... *Ordinary Shares of Rs. 20 each in the abovenamed Company.*

Place .....

For THE NEPTUNE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Managing Director.

This receipt when returned must be preserved by the applicant to be exchanged in due course for a Share Certificate.

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Make your 'MIRA' last!
Till new consignments of Mira toothbrushes can be exported, Mira toothbrushes may be hard to get. If you already possess a Mira, treasure it — there is none to equal it for thoroughly cleansing the teeth and keeping the gums healthy.
Mira
HARD
SHORTHEAD TOOTH BRUSH
LOOK FOR THE BOX WITH THE BLUE BAND
Mira Shorthead
MADE IN ENGLAND
M.T.8

VISVESVARAYA ON 15-YEAR PLAN

Pleads For Co-operation Of Govt., Businessmen And Public To Ensure Success

Let Government Make A Grant Of Rs. 10 Crores

The first quarterly meeting of the Central Committee of the All-India Manufacturers' Organization was held at the office of the Organisation at the Industrial Assurance Building, on Sunday when a large number of local and outside members attended, under the presidentship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya.

Sir M. Visvesvaraya, in the course of his speech said:

"Industries are necessary for increasing the purchasing power of the people, for the manufacture of defence machinery and for supplying the normal wants of civilized existence. We have been content all these years to look to foreign imports to maintain such existence. This has resulted in lowering the working and purchasing power of the Indian population".

The fall in the number of workers employed in agriculture is a sign of material progress. India on the other hand has been adding to her agricultural population. In 1941 *such population in India had risen to nearly* 70 *per cent, or, what is the same thing, had moved back to the position of the United States in* 1820.

"We have a population of nearly 400 million inhabitants". "We should place before them the example of active and progressive nations and induce them to lead more active lives and put forth greater effort with a view to increase production and income."

15-YEAR PLAN

Referring to the Fifteen-Year Plan issued by the Tata Group of industrialists, Sir M. Visveswaraya said: This organisation has already discussed and commented on the Plan. I have indicated the authors of the plan have also made the suggestion —now from that plan a Five-Year Plan can be deduced. Past experience has shown that a five-year plan is a more convenient period than any other interval for formulating practical working schemes in any general plan of reconstruction. From a five-year plan again, a plan for the first year of operation can be easily deduced and prepared with the necessary details and schedules. It is understood that the Fifteen-Year Plan is at present under the consideration of Government. If so, both Government and the industrialists, businessmen and the public should co-operate to make the plan a success. It is easy to frame a constructive programme and budget for the first year because there are so many urgent wants waiting to be admitted and so large a number of long-range wants, investigations and preparations which have to find a place in future programmes.

GRANT OF 10 CRORES URGED

"The first indication of Government co-operation should be to place a grant of Rs. ten crores at once at the disposal of a post-war reconstruction organisation, working under the direction of a committee of leading businessmen and trusted representatives of the public.

"In the fifteen-year plan the greatest importance is rightly given to industries. Out of a total estimated capital expenditure of Rs. 10,000 crores Rs. 4,480 crores or 45 per cent of the total is intended to be spent on encouragement and development of industries, Judged by the constructional activities in progress in Canada and Australia, those two Dominions are giving vastly greater attention to industries. It is in this matter particularly that the Government of India have been showing too little interest in what the people want. Government do not give any reasons for this attitude. Opportunities have been slipping away from the hands of the public for many generations, and we have seen that heavy industries have been particularly kept out of India in this war. The A.I.M.O. have in previous publications mentioned a dozen heavy industries some of which Government have been obstructing."

GET RID OF YOUR PILES
Be fit again by using
HAEMOVIN
THE BRITISH SUBSTITUTE FOR HADENSA
Ask your Chemist or Phone 22904

Young Woman's Allegations Against Husband

PATNA, April 23.

A young woman of 20 with fetters on her feet and her hair shaved off appeared before the District Magistrate of Motihari, in North Bihar, and complained of ill-treatment by her husband. The Dist. Magistrate directed her to the Sub-Divisional Officer who took down her statement.

Six years ago said the woman in her statement she was married to a man who was not of her own choice and who was influenced by some of his associates to ill-treat her. After three months she left her husband in disgust and took refuge in her father's house, but was shortly forced to seek shelter at another place, where her husband raced her with his associates and brought her back. She was then kept in fetters and her head was shaved "to make her look ugly." Subsequently she managed to escape with her fetters on.

The S.D.O. has referred the case to the police for investigation.—A. P.

BOSTON, April 22: Cardinal William O'Connell, the Archbishop of Boston and the Dean of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy in the United States died to-day from bronchial pneumonia. He was 84.—Reuter.

'R.A.S.' PUBLICATIONS No. 1

THEY SHALL NOT ABIDE

(A Forecast of the Course of Industrial Development in India, Economic Tendencies & Industrial Realities)

By

R. A. SUJAN, B.A.LL.B.

Author, "World Affairs", "Modern Economics" etc.

Re. 1|- per copy; Rs. 10|- per 12 copies; Rs. 75|- per 100 copies

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THE HINDUSTAN COMMERCIALS

DISTRICT RATIONING

FOOD RATIONING

which is already functioning in Bombay City and its suburbs, Poona, Sholapur, Dhulia, Nandurbar, Ahmedabad, Surat and Hubli, will soon be introduced in the following 67 towns in the different Districts. The exact date of commencement of the scheme will be announced shortly.

MAHARASHTRA

AHMEDNAGAR DIST.—Ahmednagar; EAST KHANDESH—Jalgaon, Amalner, Bhusaval, Chalisgaon, Chopda, Dharangaon, Paroda, Erandol; WEST KHANDESH—Shirpur, Shahada, Taloda, Dondaicha; NASIK—Nasik, Malegaon, Igatpuri, Manmad, Yeola, Sinner, Nandgaon; POONA—Dhond, Baramati, Lonavala, Talegaon Dabhade; SATARA—Satara, Karad, Wai, Mahableshwar, Panchgani; SHOLAPUR—Kurduwadi, Akluj, Barsi, Pandharpur; KOLABA—Matheran, Panvel; RATNAGIRI—Ratnagiri, Chiplun, Malvan; THANA—Thana, Kalyan, Bassein, Bhiwandi.

GUJARATH

AHMEDABAD—Viramgaon, Dholka; BROACH AND PANCH MAHALS—Broach, Godhra, Dohad; KAIRA—Nadiad, Kapadwanj, Anand, Borsad, Umreth; SURAT—Bulsar, Rander.

KARNATAK

DHARWAR—Dharwar, Gadag, Ranibennur, Haveri; BIJAPUR—Bijapur, Bagalkot, Guledgud, Ilkal; BELGAUM—Belgaum, Gokak, Nipani, Athni; KARWAR—Karwar.

Banish scabies for ever with this specially medicated soap. Recommended by the medical profession for all skin diseases. Sold everywhere.

AMBIKA SKIN SOAP

AMBIKA SOAP & CHEMICAL WORKS,
Great Social Bldg.,
Sir P. Mehta Rd., Bombay 1. 'Phone 31752.

ARVIND

THE FINER CLOTHS THAT LAST LONGEST

COTTON SAREES ★ DHOTIES
SHIRTINGS ★ TWILLS ★ CREPES
POPLINS ★ NAINSOOKS ★ LAWNS
MULLS ★ DORIAS ★ VOILES

Look for the mark of the mill that specialises in fine-weaving cloth for garments of all styles.

ARVIND MILLS LTD.,
AHMEDABAD.
Dealers & Stockists Everywhere

4V.9.

CITY AND SUBURBS

Today

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 2, 2000
Muslim: Rabi-ul-Akher 29, 1363
Parsi: Avan 23, 1313
Sunrise: 7-17 a.m. Sunset: 7-56 p.m.
Hightide: 6.29, 13-13. Lowtide: 6-39, 19-09

CORPORATION MEETING 2 p.m. (B. T.)

WEDNESDAY, (April 26.)

CORPORATION STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING 2-30 p.m. (B. T.)

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

TOLAT—LALITABEN, mother of Virendra Bhagwandas expired on 23rd. Uthamna ceremony on 24th inst. at 6 p.m. (N.S.T.) at his residence Ram Nivas, 7th Khetwadi Lane.

To-day's Engagements

MAZDAZNAN SCIENCE EVENING: Mr. E. M. Munshiff will speak on "Introduction to Insects" at Mazdaznan Hall, opp. Churchgate Station to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m.

CULTURAL CONFERENCE: The Cultural Conference which was postponed due to the explosions in the City, is scheduled to be held on the 6th and 7th May, 1944.

SHRI KRISHNA GEETA PATHSHALA: The current classes of the above Pathshala, at Kalbadevi Road, Kolbhat Lane Bhatia Mahajanwadi will begin from today (Monday) at 9 to 10 in the morning and 6-15 to 7-15 in the evening.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY: As the Memorial Service for the victims of the explosions and fire is on Wednesday, April 26th at 6-30 p.m. the meeting of the Bombay City Red Cross Blood Transfusion Service Committee is postponed.

P. E. N. PUBLIC LECTURE: Prof. V. Sitaramiah, of the Mysore University will give a public lecture in English under P. E. N. auspices on "The Spirit of Kannada Culture" to-day (Monday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch, in the Town Hall, Shri S. R. Dongerkery, Registrar of the Bombay University, will preside.

SHREE SHIVA JAYANTYUTSAV CELEBRATION on behalf of Lokamanya Seva Mandal and Shree Shivaji Smarak Mandal, at Kala Chowki Road, Chinch Pokli Station, in the premises of Lokamanya Seva Mandal at 7 p.m. to-day (Monday) under the presidentship of Sheth Govindrao Yeshavantrao alias Bhausaheb Shinde, Messrs. Mansingrao Jagtaprao, Pandit Oghale, etc., are going to deliver a speech on "Memorial of Shivaji".

NEWSPARADE SPECIAL: A Newsparade Special entitled "Fire Havoc In Bombay" was released last Saturday by I. F. I. at all first run Indian and English Theatres in Bombay, and will be shown continuously throughout India thereafter.

B. P. T. U. C.: A send off to Comrades N. M. Joshi, S. A. Dange and V. R. Kalappa will be given on the eve of their departure to London to attend the World Trade Union Conference as delegates of the All-India Trade Union Congress today (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the Servants of India Society's Hall, Girgaum.

KARNIK AND KARA FOR LONDON: Mr. V. B. Karnik, General Secretary of the Radical Democratic Party, and Miss Maniben Kara of the Indian Federation of Labour, were felicitated at a tea party held in their honour, at Chabildas High School, Dadar, on their selection as delegates to the forthcoming World Trade Union Conference, to be held in London, on behalf of the I.F.L., on Sunday morning. The function was organised by the Radical Students' Union and other social organisations in the city.

Memorial Service For Victims Of Fire

A service of memorial for the victims of recent explosions and fire in Bombay and of thanksgiving for survivors will be held at St. Thomas' Cathedral at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, April 26 at which the Government and the Services will be represented. His Excellency the Governor invites the heads of religious communities in Bombay to co-operate by organising similar services in their places of worship.

Progress Of Pavri Girls' High School

MRS. BHAT DISTRIBUTES PRIZES

The annual prize distribution of the Bai R. F. Pavri Girls' High School came off at the Krishna Cinema, Grant Road, on Sunday morning. A large gathering of students and their parents was present on the occasion. Mr. M. D. Bhat, the Municipal Commissioner, presided over the function, but had to leave soon on account of some urgent work in connection with relief to the victims of the recent explosion of fire in the city. Mrs. Bhat distributed the prizes. Sir Jehangir B. Boman-Behram was also among those present.

The students of the school entertained the audience with a lively programme of skits, songs and physical feats.

Dr. Pavri who read the annual report of the school referred to the satisfactory progress of the school.

Erwad Jal Bajan thanked Mrs. Bhat for distributing the prizes.

REGIONAL TRANSPORT AUTHORITIES

The Director of Information, Bombay, in the course of a press note, writes:—"The Regional Transport Authorities for the Bombay, Konkan, Gujarat, South Deccan, North Deccan and Karnatak Regions have been constituted by the Government of Bombay under the Motor Vehicles Act of 1939.

The Bombay Region comprises the city of Bombay (excluding so far as rural stage carriage traffic only is concerned, the area comprising the portion of the Bombay-Thana road entering the city of Bombay at Kurla and terminating in the said city at Gaiwadi on the Girgaum Road, via Dadar, Lal Baug, Arthur Road and Lamington Road) and the Bombay Suburban District.

The Transport Authority consist of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, (Chairman), the Collector of Bombay, the District Superintendent of Police of the Bombay Suburban District, a representative of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to be appointed by the Government, a representative of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board residing in the Region to be appointed by the Government and a member-secretary and Executive Officer, also to be appointed by the Government."

MANAGEMENT OF JAIN DHARAMSHALAS

It is understood the Palitana Government intends to frame rules and regulations regarding the managements, stay and use of the Jain Dharamshalas. The conference of the Punjab and Rajasthan Chaturvidh Sangh, under the direction of His Holiness Sri Vijay Vallabh Suri, Sri Lalit Vijal Suri, Sri Vijay Vidya Suri and Sri Kavindrasagar has resolved that in doing so the Palitana Government will be interfering with the acknowledged religious rights of the whole Jain community all over India, as it is the direct responsibility and right of the Jain community only, so it is resolved that henceforth Sri Anandji Kalyanji's firm and All-India Swetambar Jain Conference do manage the said affairs.

TENANTS' LEGAL AID COMMITTEE: An Ahmedabad correspondent writes:—"The Tenants' Conference Ahmedabad, has appointed Tenants' Legal Aid Committee of the following lawyers:—Mr. Deviprasad G. Vasavada, (Secretary, Ahmedabad Bar Assn.), Mr. Kanaiyalal Maganlal Gandhi, Mr. Amritlal Maganlal Gandhi, Mr. Harshadrai S. Shukla, Mr. Jayasukhlal P. Shah, Mr. Ratilal Punamchand Shah, Mr. Himatlal J. Marthak, Mr. Babubhai C. Mheta, Mr. Vinayak H. Gosalia.

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ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, April 23: Following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches recorded at eight hours on 19th April Allahabad 102 68 0; BOMBAY 89 79 0; Calcutta 97 72 0.1; Cawnpore 101 79 0; Cuttack 99 76 0; Darjeeling nil, Delhi 99 72 0, Dehra Dun 88 63 0, Jacobabad 109 78 0, Karachi 84 75 0, Lahore 100 62 0, Lucknow 101 71 0, Madras 92 77 0, Nagpur 105 75 0, Patna 99 66 0.1, Peshawar 96 65 0, Shillong 72 53 0.3, Simla 68 57 0.—A. P.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

More than any talent or charm you may possess, the pearl of price for which you will be most bitterly hated will be your Success.

—Richard Le Gallienne.

The Bombay Chronicle

LURE OF IMPERIALISM

Britain has never willingly surrendered her imperialism. She lost the American colonies as a result of war and she granted self-government to some other colonies to prevent similar conflict. Recently in the midst of the war professed to be for world freedom and democracy Mr. Churchill had the hardihood to say that Britain would hold her own at any cost and that he had not become a Prime Minister to liquidate the Empire. It appears he only expressed the prevalent feeling in the country. For, in the last week's debate in the Commons on the future relations between Britain and the Empire even Mr. Shinwell of the Labour Party vehemently endorsed Mr. Churchill's remark. When, nevertheless, British imperialism ends, as it must ere long, it will be in spite of Britain's Churchills and Lord Norths. Another Labour member, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, blurted out a remark that the growth of the Empire was "loot and booty" but hastened to add, like a good Englishman, that it was only in the past that "Britain had shamefully exploited her colonial empire". In recent years, he felt the exploitation deserved a better name. He called it an honest attempt "to develop the resources of the colonial Empire with a view to developing the sense of independence of the colonial people." Granting independence is, of course, different from developing a sense of independence. And the former is naturally impossible when Britain must hold her own.

It appears that a vigorous attempt is being made to develop this exploitation business after the war throughout the Empire and for the benefit of the Empire. For Mr. Shinwell said: "There is a strong case in relation to Empire collaboration particularly in the economic sphere, for the bringing of the whole of the Empire countries into the picture and allowing them to exercise something in the nature of supervision over the whole of the Empire countries, including colonies." It may be presumed that the economic control would by itself weigh heavy on those members of the Empire which remain in the Empire after the war and remain unfree. It may also disturb the constitutional relations between the Empire countries.

Sir Percy Harris was "surprised at the little mention of India" He need not have been. He should have known Parliament better. Our London correspondent points out that the Commons debate on India on Tuesday last was finished in half an hour and not more than 25 members were present. The world cares little for subject countries and less for big countries that tolerate subjection for generations. During the next debate the resolution moved by Mr. Shinwell commended co-operation between "the nations of the Commonwealth" and India is not a Commonwealth. However, a few casual remarks were made about India, some patronising, some disparaging and some silly. The remark that on the withdrawal of Britain's domination India "will be tyrannised by the worst aristocracy in the world—the Brahmin class" is perhaps not the silliest that British M.P.'s are capable of. Mr. Churchill closed with a pious hope that India would soon become a Dominion. So did the late Mr. Ramsay MacDonald hope over ten years ago. Mr. Churchill little realises that the way he is treating India is driving millions to say: "Anything but British connection."

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Censorship Again

Beyond the mere *ipse dixit* of the South-East Asia Command there is nothing in the statement issued by it from its new Headquarters in Ceylon to indicate that the stories written by certain war correspondents on operations on the Burma front did really contain information which would have been of material use to the enemy, as is now sought to be made out in justification of the censorship imposed on them. It is not only on the Burma front, but everywhere, where war correspondents have been permitted to accompany the Allied Armies, the vagaries of censorship have been so common and have been sometimes carried to such ridiculous lengths, that not a few bitter protests have been addressed by some of these correspondents to their respective Governments. So far as censorship is concerned, the Burma front has not fared better at the hands of army officialdom. On account of the thick veil of "purdah" with which the operations are shrouded, the war correspondents find that they can render little service to their newspapers and the public. Though SEAC justifies the censorship imposed upon the stories written by the five correspondents on the score of paramount military considerations, at the close of the war the truth is bound to be revealed and we shall not be surprised to find that the official fears were more imaginary than real. The protest lodged by the five correspondents will not, however, have gone in vain, since the censors will have, let us hope, noted by now how the critical world views the part they have played. We trust, however, that no invidious discrimination will be made against India as regards publication of news about the Burma operations.

Lend-Lease Abuse

The disclosures made by the "New York Times" regarding the American exporters' protest against what they consider to be a violation of Lend-Lease in the interests of British manufacturers will evoke amusement in this country. Even in the very midst of a worldwide tragedy, one sees the capitalist classes in both the United States and Great Britain, covertly if not overtly backed up by their respective Governments, competing with each other in the exploitation of India. The victim of their rivalries has little, if any, voice in the matter. The debate in the House of Commons on the future of the British Commonwealth—or rather, the "British Commonwealth and the Empire" as Mr. Winston Churchill in his speech once again pointedly emphasized—has revealed that all politicians in Britain, including the Labourites, are united in their resolve to keep the colonial markets as the special preserve of Britons and Britons only. The following remarks of Mr. Shinwell, the Labourite M.P., during the debate deserves to be noted in this connection: "The problem for America after the war would be how to dispose of surplus products. Was she to find markets "in our market"? There were sections in the United States who would like to make an agreement with the Dominions one by one. Mr. Shinwell regarded that as disastrous for Britain and the Dominions." Mr Shinwell was even more blunt towards the United State when he said: "We have no intention, anyone of us, of throwing the British Commonwealth of Nations overboard to satisfy a section of the American press or, indeed, anyone else." Mr Shinwell's sentiments were echoed by almost every member of the House, excepting one or two, who took part in the debate. Americans, therefore, who expect a free hand for themselves in the British Empire, because of Lend-Lease or any other service, real or fancied, done during the war, are counting without their chickens.

Civil Aviation

Addressing last week the Reconstruction (policy) Committee for posts and aviation, Sir Mohomed Usman stated that in all the conferences of Allied countries about aviation "India would take her full part and it might be taken that she would secure equal rights with all the other countries which might finally agree to a convention." This may be true so far as it goes, but at present and in the very near future till Indians bring about a change, the full rights of India will only mean the full obligation of the Government of India to submit to Britain's dictation. A convention agreed to by India in such circumstances may not necessarily safeguard Indian interests. However, it is something to be assured by Government that after the war India's internal air services will be the sole concern of India and that Government's policy is to develop Civil Aviation in India with Indian capital under Indian management and to afford training and opportunities for employment to Indians. It is to be hoped that the facilities now available for training in aviation will be fully availed of by young Indians.

Uneasy Conscience?

According to the London correspondent of the "Hindu", Mrs. J. K. Handoo, Secretary of the Women's Committee of the India League, who was approached recently by the Army Education Authorities to give a series of talks on India to men and women of the armed services stationed in different parts of the country, has now been informed that her services are not wanted. Higher authorities seem to have intervened at the last moment for the letter received by her from Army authorities says: "I am very sorry to have to write to tell you that we have not been able to arrange any lectures for you. I cannot tell you the precise reasons for this but I hope you will accept my apologies for troubling you and my thanks for the readiness with which you said you would help. I think that we are the losers." Incidents like these strengthen the suspicion that higher authorities have an uneasy conscience about things in India.

IRISH LABOUR LEADER ON EIRE'S NEUTRALITY

DUBLIN, April 22: The President of the Irish Labour Party Mr. W. Davin said in his presidential address in Dublin today (Saturday) "We must not be overconfident that notwithstanding our sacrifices the country will be able to maintain indefinitely the policy of neutrality. Military commanders see only the military advantage of a particular situation and politicians and statesmen are inclined to temporise."—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY ORGANISATION

By K. T. Shah

The telegraphed summary of the proposed International Currency Organisation is insufficient to appreciate even the basic principles of the proposal, let alone the details if and when the scheme comes into operation. Criticism based on correct understanding of the scheme is thus impossible, at this stage.

Two or three fundamental ideas, however, seem obvious. The present scheme abandons any attempt at creating an international currency unit, based upon gold, like the last year's Bancor, or Unitas. That was, in principle, the only sound way; and it is impossible to understand why it was discarded in favour of the present complex scheme with inherent possibilities of conflict between those who co-operate to work it.

The scheme seems to aim at fixed exchange parities between international currencies based upon an international fund, whose location is not defined, nor administration. These are pregnant with possibilities of difference. The size of the Fund is to be 10 billion dollars, assumed to be equivalent to 2,500 million sterling. It may be questioned if this assumption will correspond to the realities of the situation after the War is over, and the period of demobilisation and reconstruction sets in. It is, likewise, open to question if the size of the Fund would be adequate for all the strain likely to be placed upon it in the post-war days of rehabilitation of war-wasted regions. It seems to take little account of likely capital movements, if reconstruction is to be a fact, and not merely an illusion induced by war time professions.

* * *

"All Currencies will be defined in terms of Gold" says the telegram, But the same message adds: "Any country could change its currency parity if essential to correct fundamental disequilibrium." But who is to be the judge of whether or not there is a real disequilibrium? The message goes on to add: "Particularly any disequilibrium arising from domestic, social or political policies". If the disturbance in a country's international exchanges due to domestic policy is to be a good ground for changing unilaterally the fixed parity, it is impossible to believe that the scheme would be of any real or enduring utility.

And on what basis will the several ratios be calculated? And will there be any international control to for maintaining this fixed ratio in each co-operating country? The telegram is silent on the first, and seems negative on the second. In fact it is expressly stated: "Any member country will be allowed to change its currency parity by a maximum of ten per cent of the initial value". This is definitely an augury of mischief and conflict. In fact the scheme allows any country to "resume complete freedom of action regarding" a currency that becomes scarce, notwithstanding initial, and presumably fair, apportionment. It is also provided that countries affected by such scarcity of a particular currency can take any steps at their discretion to curtail imports from such scarce currency countries. That really means the death knell of any hope of fixed international exchanges. It is deviously a concession to British sensitiveness that the U. S. A. seem to have made; but it may be questioned if it is a wise one for achieving the main object.

* * *

The scheme, according to British commentators, is not intended to interfere with the traditional ties between members of the sterling area and London. Elsewhere, the telegram says members of the Sterling Area are free to maintain their existing arrangements, and adapt them, so far as practicable, to the new proposals. This, to my mind, is ominous in the extreme for India, especially when read in conjunction with the recent parliamentary debate on inter-Empire relations, where even Labour stalwarts like Shinwell are reported to have ranged themselves on the side of the toughest Imperialists. If this means anything, India will have no hope of even economic autonomy, let alone political independence, after the War. At the same time she must count upon not only the opposition of the British vested interests apprehensive of being prejudiced by India's development on lines proper for her own national prosperity, she must reckon with all the force of the Almighty Dollar pledged to maintain the integrity of the British Commonwealth and the so-called sterling area.

* * *

True, the publication of the Plan in no way commits the Governments concerned, we are told. But then what is the use of this publication? Is it a genuine desire to find out how potential members will be affected? If so, what is the meaning of Morgenthau's ominous assurance that "the British Empire would not have more votes than the United States"? Does it mean that both of these World Dictators will have one vote each? Impossible, since that would mean the end of Dominion Autonomy, which none of the Dominions will put up with. In the alternative, does it mean that the United States will have 48 votes,—the number of the States in the Union, while the British Empire will have as many votes as there are Dominions. If so, what is to be classed as a Dominion? Will Canada rank as one Dominion, or will each of her Provinces rank as one? And so also as regards the Australian Commonwealth and the African Union. Very likely Russia's autonomous Republics will each get a vote in any case. The only part of the British Empire which might not get any chance of being even among the "also rans" is, of course, India, which is not a Dominion yet, and unlikely to enjoy that status when the time comes to discuss such projects and take steps to put them into effect. India will, even if nominally consulted or represented, be securely tied to the apron strings of the senior partner and Managing Director in the firm of John Bull and Dominions where India has no status as a partner, —not even the guaranteed position of a Trade Union employee. Official representatives will on her behalf utter platitudes inspired from Whitehall and approved by Wall Street where India's own interests may hardly have subordinate place.

* * *

The greatest defect of the scheme, as I can see it, is its principal objective. According to the Canadian Premier, commenting on this "statement of principles of international monetary relationship" this is only part of a general plan for international economic co-operation. He states the objective of the Plan as a whole to be "progressive expansion of international Trade, High levels of employment, improved standards of living, reasonable stability of prices, and machinery for orderly exchange arrangements." In all these high-sounding phrases, one sees no glimpse of the right of a country like India to develop her own resources for adding to her own prosperity, even if that effort may involve some curtailment of her section of international trade. International Trade, under planned national economies, must be rigorously controlled, while, if we are to credit British inspired comments on the scheme, the main end of the Plan is to "decontrol exchanges." The Fund, it may be added, is not intended to deal with the special problems of early postwar years. One would have thought, however, that precisely in those years would the need for agreed co-operation be the intensest. If time is allowed to lapse, and conflict of interests even between the principal allies begins to be manifest, what hope can there remain of such co-operative arrangements succeeding?

Bombay's Tragedy And Its Lessons

(1) The Lord is supreme.
(2) Man is frail and faltering; fumbling and fooling.
(3) Vain man is perverse and perfidious.
(4) Greed gives up creed and turns satanic.
(5) Destruction and desolation follow in quick succession.
(6) Penitence comes too late for prevention or correction.
(7) The Lord, in His infinite Mercy, comes to the rescue.
(8) Will those responsible wake up and do their duty now?

B. F. B.

Bombay Fire And Insurance Companies

It is really regrettable that fire insurance companies have chosen to be silent at the present critical juncture and do not give any reply to the letters addressed to them by their policyholders whose properties are destroyed by the recent dreadful fire in Bombay. The moral impression created by such silence can well be imagined and may lead to share the very foundation of the insurance business in India. This will be a fatal blow to the national insurance business which has just begun to take root in our land.

Moreover, there is a strong rumour current in the town that while the Indian fire insurance companies are wasting their time in making up their mind, the foreign fire insurance companies have shown themselves ready and willing to pay the losses to their policyholders. If there is any truth in this rumour, it only means that those who have patronised the national insurance companies will have to repent for their choice.

At a stroke, people will lose all faith and confidence in Indian companies and the foreign companies will carry away practically all the Indian business and will monopolise the same. If these rumours are allowed to spread and they are not contradicted in good time.

Under such circumstances, it is the duty of the insurance Association to come forward with a clear statement of their policy explaining the actual position and denying all sorts of rumours and regain the fast-losing confidence of their policyholders and assuring them that their interests are completely safe in their hands.

I may suggest that the Government of India should come forward with all necessary help to the fire insurance policy holders and in case the Fire Association may evade their responsibility to their policy holders, then in that case the Association should be made to pay the losses to their policy holders by issuing an Ordinance to that effect if necessary.

It will be another matter for the Government of India desiring to give any subsidy or help to the insurance companies to tide over the difficulties, if any, to pay the losses of their policy holders, but certainly it is no ground to withhold the legitimate claim of the policy holders on such flimsy pretexts, that the insurance companies are going to get help from one or the other quarters, with which the policy holders are in no way concerned.

If, however, there are any genuine questions of law which should be thrashed out before admitting the claims of the policy holders then, the Fire Association should immediately frame the necessary issues and refer the matter to the Full Bench of the Bombay High Court for their opinion without any loss of time and act accordingly.

It is important to note that the house-owners who may not have funds may not be able to carry out immediate repairs to their houses damaged by fire with the result that the houses will be leaking and may become uninhabitable during the forthcoming monsoon and many of these properties may fall down for want of proper immediate repairs adding to the acuteness already existing at present of the housing problem in the city of Bombay and there may be further loss of valuable life and property.

M. I. ROWJI.

Mubarak Manzil,
50-52 Hughes Road,
Bombay, April 21.

CONFIDENCE IN MAHATMA

Maharashtra Congressmen's Statement

POONA, April 23.

A statement expressing confidence in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhiji and declaring that he is the sole leader and spokesman of the Congress is issued by released Congressmen from Maharashtra after an informal meeting held here this evening.

The signatories have reiterated their complete adherence to non-violence and declared that any attempt to create a division between Gandhiji and Congressmen would never succeed.

The meeting by another resolution stressed a desirability of the Congress Party members in the Bombay Legislature meeting together to think and decide the policy with regard to the food situation in the province and asked Mr. B. S. Hire, ex-Parliamentary Secretary, to take necessary steps in this matter.

The meeting appointed a committee to co-ordinate and direct the constructive programme work in Maharashtra.

Plight Of Medical Students

On the 14th instant, at 4 p.m., the Final Year Students of the two medical Colleges in Bombay were busy answering their second paper in Medicine. When the explosions occurred everybody rushed out, as the building appeared to be about to collapse. The supervisors were the first to disappear and the students had to go away with their papers.

When the students returned to their respective Colleges, tired though they were, they enthusiastically and energetically assisted in treating the hundreds of casualties, especially the final year students of Grant Medical College. Some of them worked in the wards incessantly till the early hours of the morning.

Next morning they had to appear for their surgery papers; physically weary and psychologically shaken by the previous night's deluge of blood, burns and corpses most of them had lost the mood for examinations after seeing the tragedy in their midst. Others were too tired to go through the ordeal of answering examination papers. The students petitioned the University to postpone the examination; but the University authorities were adamant.

The second paper in Medicine was repeated yesterday at the end of the written examination. The person who set the paper disdained to be human. It was no paper for medical students. Some of the conditions asked in the examination have probably never been seen by most doctors or specialists in Bombay!

Examinations are supposed to test the knowledge of a student. I wonder if the paper-setter, if he were to sit for his own paper could obtain even 20 per cent marks, in the time allotted.

The medical students of Bombay for the last ten years have had neither justice nor fairplay at the hands of the University. It seems to have felt an unholy joy in seeing students fail. The innumerable grievances of the medical students must be redressed. Conditions in Bombay have become so bad that even Medical Associations all over India have commented upon them.

We students want fair and just treatment at the hands of the University—we do not seek pity!

EXAMINEE.

SEVERE FIGHTING OUTSIDE CHENGCHOW

CHUNGKING, April 23: Fierce fighting is taking place outside Chengchow, junction of Peiping-Hankow-Lungsai railway, in Honan Province. Upto last night the Japanese were checked in the southern eastern suburbs. Japanese units are however, hammering at the town from the south-east, under cover of air bombing and artillery fire. Another Japanese column about 5,000 strong attacked the suburbs of Change Chwang-kai, north-east of Sinching. Over 1,500 of them were killed in two days' fighting.—Reuter.

DISMISSALS IN FRENCH INDIA

PONDICHERRY, April 21.

Mr. Lambert Sacavane, an assistant professor of the Colonial College, Pondicherry has been dismissed from his services from yesterday by an order of His Excellency M. Louis Bonvin, Governor of French India. Mr. Sacavane is a degree-holder of the "Licencie-es-letters" in English of the French University and also of the licentiate in French law. Recently he was chosen as the General Secretary of the Pondicherry section of the 'Combat' the French Resistance Movement, by Mr. Adhisayam who was deputed to organise the movement in French India.

His Excellency, M. Louis Bonvin, Governor of French India has passed orders relieving Mr. Joseph David from the post of the Vice-President of the Pondicherry Municipal Commission and appointing in his place Mr. Marie Savery, Advocate and president of the Pondicherry Bar Council. It may be recalled that Mr. David, ex-Mayor of Pondicherry and former President of the French India Assembly and a prominent senior advocate was recently debarred from legal practice by an order of the Superior Tribunal of Appeal of French India as a disciplinary measure.—A. P.

SIR ALFRED ON BENGAL'S DEATH RATE

LONDON, April 23: Sir Alfred Watson in a letter to the 'Times,' today, quotes a statement made by Lord Leverhulme at a meeting in London on Wednesday that it was estimated that last year over two million men, women and children died in Bengal alone from starvation". Sir Alfred says that the figure is actually well in excess of the total deaths from all causes in Bengal during the year.

The figures given in the Commons by Mr. Amery and, therefore, presumably, known to Lord Leverhulme were "recorded death from all causes, total 1,873,749. This exceeds the average recorded mortality during the previous five years by 688,846.

Sir Alfred adds: "Those totals represent as Mr. Amery said an appalling calamity, but there is no warrant whatever for tripling them as Lord Leverhulme is reported to have done".—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL CURRENCY STABILISATION PLANS

WASHINGTON, April 21.

Almost all of the thirty nations interested in establishing international stabilisation of currency have agreed on specific recommendations for establishing such assistance, Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau announced to-night.

According to a recommendation just made public by Secretary Morgenthau on behalf of the approving nations, the purpose of setting up an international monetary fund of 8,000 million dollars would be to promote stability, assure multilateral payment facilities, help lessen international disequilibrium and give confidence to member countries."

Secretary Morgenthau presented the plan to Congress to-day, to a Senate committee and to four House committees. Approval of Congress will pave the way for President Roosevelt to invite the other United and associated nations to a conference at which definite plans for international currency stabilisation could be made.

According to Dr. Harry White, head of the American group of experts and special adviser to Secretary Morgenthau, the United States would contribute from dol 2,500,000.000 to dol. 2,750,000.000 to the fund. Britain is scheduled for dol. 1,250.000,000 and the Soviet Union for dol. 1,000.000.000.

Following are excerpts from the U. S. Treasury's summary of the recommendations of the technical monetary experts:

"The nations will subscribe. . . in the form of their local currency in accordance with an agreed formula. Resources of the fund will be available under adequate safeguards to help member countries maintain exchange stability while correcting maladjustments in their balance payments.

"Where a member country is making use of the fund in a manner contrary to its purposes and policies, the fund would give appropriate notice that it would sell additional exchange to the member country only in limited amounts.

"The par value of currencies of member countries would be expressed in gold and could only be changed at the request of the member countries.

"The fund would be governed by a board and an executive committee representing the members. Voting power would be closely related to quotas.

"During the period of transition following the war, member countries would be permitted to retain exchange controls with the expectation that these would be relaxed gradually."—U.S.O.W.I.

VICEROY IN CITY

Inspection Of Affected Areas In Programme

BOMBAY, Sunday.

His Excellency Lord Wavell and Lady Wavell arrived in Bombay today. Their Excellencies were received at an airport by H. E. Sir John Colville, Governor of Bombay, Lady Colville and principal officials of the Provincial Government, Naval and military officers.

It will be recalled that the Viceroy on behalf of himself and Lady Wavell had wired to the Sheriff of Bombay, Sir Shantidas Askuran, expressing grief at the explosions and fire which caused so much suffering in the city and gave a Donation of Rs. 5,000 towards relief work.

Interviews With Viceroy

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Soon after his arrival in the Government House, His Excellency the Viceroy granted interviews to Mr. H. P. Knight, Adviser to H.E. the Governor of Bombay, Mr. A. D. Gorwala, Civil Supplies Commissioner Mr. J. B. Ross, Regional Food Commissioner and the following members of the Standing Committee of Food Advisory Council: Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Mr. S. C. Joshi, Mr. Neville Wadia, Mr. M.& Rajab and Mr. D. S. Bakhle, (Secretary of the Council).—A. P.

GOVERNOR AND VICEROY VISIT DOCKS

Their Excellencies the Viceroy and the Viscountess Wavell accompanied by the Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville visited the docks, and the area affected by the recent accident and afterwards visited the services canteen where Their Excellencies met Mobile Canteen Workers of the hospitality committee, the A. R. P. Organisation and the American Red Cross.—A. P.

AT DONGRI CENTRE

About 600 persons in the noon and about 800 persons at night were fed on Saturday at the Dongri Centre organised by the Indian Federation of Labour. The Centre has now been taken over by the Municipal authorities; but the volunteers of the Federation and the Radical Democratic Party still continue to work actively. The gradual reduction in the number of inmates is due to the fact that very many of them have already resumed work at the Docks. About 150 seamen were newly admitted to-day. Dr. R. V. Savarker visited the Centre and highly appreciated its work.

R.A.F. ATHLETIC MEETING

In addition to rendering invaluable service at the time of the Bombay explosion and fire, the Air Forces in the city will be instrumental in raising funds for the victims.

An R.A.F., and I.A.F. athletic meeting to be held at Brabourne Stadium on Saturday and Sunday, April 29th and 30th, was originally intended to be run on a "non-profit" basis, but in the light of subsequent events the airmen asked if some provision could not be made for those who suffered in the explosion. The A.O.C. agreed.

All monies given by the public and all nett profits will be handed to the Mayors Emergency Relief Fund.

The meeting, organised by Welfare Section, is to be run on an Inter-Unit basis, and will start at 2 p. m. each day. All Units in the Bombay Area have been invited to compete including I.A.F. personnel. Teams of W.A.C. (I) attached to various R. A. F. Units in Bombay will also compete.

It has been arranged through the courtesy of the Air Officer Commanding and is under the patronage of His Excellency The Governor of Bombay who will visit informally on Saturday.

Mr. Pardivala, proprietor of The Turf Aerated Water Co., is supplying aerated waters, tea and coffee, which will be sold on the ground, the entire proceeds of which will be added to the grand total. This firm has also sent the Secretary of the meeting a cheque for Rs. 500, to swell the amount to be given to the Mayors' Emergency Relief Fund.

ENGINEERS' DONATION

The Association of Sanitary and Domestic Engineers (India) Ltd, sent a contribution of Rs. 100 to the Mayor's Relief Fund and also offered their services as engineers in the relief work undertaken by the Bombay Municipality.

FREE LEGAL ADVICE

The well-known lawyers of the Mandvi locality, Mr. Meghji Govindji Dharamsey, B.A., LL.B., and Mr. Balchand M. Mehta (Advocate) who are practising in the name and style of Messrs. Dharamsey and Mehta, Advocates, having their office at 22, Kazi Sayed Street, (Shak Galli) Mandvi, are rendering free legal advice and help to the needy on account of the recent explosion. Residents of the Mandvi locality and others are requested to take advantage of this opportunity.

Vikram Mahotsav Committee's Relief Centre

The Vikram Mahotsav Committee which has opened a relief centre has also worked out a plan to render help to the people of the middle and the lower middle class who have been the victims of the recent tragedy in Bombay.

A Thought For The Day

"The special Congress at Calcutta recommended by a majority the Non-co-operation programme. His Excellency the Viceroy-in-Council has pronounced the principle of Non-co-operation as unconstitutional, because it is intended to paralyse the existing administration. It is a most astounding pronouncement. His Excellency-in-Council who is in the main responsible for the darkest page in the British history of India, would have done us a great service if he had vouchsafed for our benefit the information what exactly our constitution is, and where it is to be found. The whole British system of administration rests on the basis of Non-co-operation of conqueror against conquered of Europe against Asia, of white people against coloured people. Several discriminatory laws in India and administrative measures bristle with sinister principles of this kind of Non-co-operation, and are wholly unconstitutional from the standpoint of the British Constitution."

—From the presidential address of the late Dr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar to the Nagpur Session of the Indian National Congress.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Mr. Arthur Greenwood (Labour) said that he thought the Conservative Party had idealised the growth of the British Empire. "They think it was a sort of development of truth and beauty and we all know it was loot and booty." He said that in the past Britain had shamefully exploited the Colonial Empire. She had been a race of absentee landlords, but in recent years had tried honestly and in all sincerity to develop the resources of the Colonial Empire with a view to developing the sense of independence of the Colonial people.—Reuter.

* * *

Mr. Churchill said in his speech to the Commons: "When peace returns —and we should pray to God it soon may—conferences of Prime Ministers of Dominions among whom we trust India will be reckoned....."

Tut, tut! Were we not told by a wise politician not long ago that India could not be given Dominion Status within any imaginable length of time?

* * *

Mr. Amery, speaking at Manchester, said that he firmly believed that the key-stone of the British trade policy after the war would be found in a bold and far-sighted development of the Empire resources by a vigorous policy of mutual economic co-operation.

He means, in other words, "development of the imperial resources of Britain by a vigorous policy of economic exploitation."

* * *

Talukdars attached to Limbdi State under the Government's attachment scheme have resolved to resort to non-violent non-co-operation on Congress lines.

Like Buddhists, it seems, they are believers in the philosophy of non-attachment!

Anyway, all honour to the gallant talukdars—and we hope their tenants and peasants will make a note of this!

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS (Perpetrated By The Junior Colleague)

(1) Mr. Churchill is prepared to liquidate the British Empire but Labourite Shinwell won't let him.

(2) Mr. Shinwell does not want a sham Empire but a real Empire because he is not a sham Imperialist but a real Imperialist.

(3) Mr. Shinwell occasionally finds himself in disagreement with the Premier but on imperial policies the Labourite and the Conservative are in hearty accord!

(4) It has become fashionable in certain quarters to sneer at the British Empire—but not in the headquarters of the British Labour Party!

(5) Truth and beauty are the real basis of the British Empire—as Mr. Greenwood failed to point out!

WAY TO ENSURE ABIDING PEACE AND HUMAN HAPPINESS

Kamaladevi Pleads For Rational Approach To Present-Day Problems

"UNLESS WE REALISE THAT THERE IS SOMETHING WRONG SOMEWHERE AND TRY TO KNOW THE CAUSES OF THE MISERIES OF THE PRESENT-DAY WORLD, THE COLOSSAL DESTRUCTION NOW BEING SUFFERED BY IT, WE SHALL NOT SUCCEED IN BUILDING UP A SOCIETY WHERE THERE WILL BE PERMANENT AND ABIDING PEACE AND HUMAN HAPPINESS."

Thus observed Smti. Kamaladevi, President of the All-India Women's Conference speaking at a reception given in her honour by the Bombay Kalaleeya Samaj at the Ashtika Samaj Hall Matunga on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Kamaladevi stressed the need for rational and basic approach to the problems that faced the Society at present. A realistic approach was necessary to get at the root of the problems that confronted the world today.

If in the face of the conflagration throughout the world arising out of the conflicting conception of freedom Kamaladevi continued, we have to work for and build up our own freedom; we have essentially to apply our minds to the various problems which required immediate and ultimate solution.

WANTED A RATIONAL APPROACH

Continuing she said: "We have to make a rational approach to them and find out a remedy which will put an end to poverty, hunger and improportinate accumulation of wealth and power. Failure to proceed on a rational and realistic basis would bring again those very evils of tyranny and human sufferings which the world is fighting against, today."

Concluding, Mrs. Kamaladevi urged the introduction of social science in the early stages of school-life as that would avoid major problems in adult life when the future citizens would be called upon to take up the responsibility for the preservation of social life, human happiness and freedom. That aspect of education, she thought was necessary for bringing about a new orientation in the outlook and a sound social order.

Referring to women's task in the future Kamaladevi urged them to rebuild the native industries and also encourage vocational training suited to women.

Kamaladevi also inagurated the Mahila Sangh of the Samaj.

Earlier Mr. M. Karuvan made a welcome speech in which he referred to the services rendered by Kamaladevi to the nation.

Miss P. R. Iyer also spoke.

Austerity Meals

With the Government order banning restaurants and hotels from serving more than three courses at a meal, the public of Bombay is starved and robbed. Even if the Government had provided that a man can have any three courses he likes, it would not have been so bad, but just three courses including pudding is very poor subsistence for the hard worked Bombay public. It may be pointed out that this meal restriction is only levied in Bombay in spite of there being no difficulty about getting one's food here. It is very unfortunate and I hope that the Government will review their decision and pass an amending order.

I travelled from Madras to Bombay on the 16th of this month. I had my lunch at Cuddapah and it was served by Spencer and Company who are in charge of the restaurant car on the M.S.M. Rly. For Rs. 2 I was served with white bread and butter, soup, cutlets, vegetable side-dish, pudding and coffee. On the other hand, at Raichur I had my dinner the same day in the restaurant car of the train, this time served by Brandon and Company. I was given barwheat bread without any butter, soup, omlette, pudding and coffee For this luxurious meal I was charged Re 3/2. You will see from the above that the Bombay public is unnecessarily put to hard life.

WAIT TILL MEHTA'S RETURN!

M. N. Roy On 'Doubtful Nature' Of Press Statement

NEW DELHI, April 22.

Mr. M. N. Roy in a statement says:—"My attention has been drawn to a press statement supposed to have been made by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta about the agreement between the Indian Federation of Labour and the Government of India regarding war propaganda among industrial labour.

Of course, I should not say anything about the merit of the statement, before speaking to the person who is supposed to have made it. That cannot be done before Mr. Mehta returns from the I. L. O. Conference.

Meanwhile I wish to draw public attention to the fact that on the face of it, the statement is of doubtful nature. It is dated Madras April the 15th. On that day, Mr. Mehta was already at Philadelphia. It is for the public to judge how he could be in Madras and Philadelphia on the same day. It has also been enquired why the statement was issued from Madras after more than a week of his leaving the country".—A. P.

GURUSWAMI EXPLAINS IT

MADRAS, April 22: Mr. S. Guruswami, General Secretary All-India Railwaymen's Federation in a statement to the "Associated Press" says "with reference to Mr. M. N. Roy's remark about the doubtful nature of the statement made by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta about the contribution of the Central Government to the Indian Federation of Labour, I have to say that it was issued to the press through me on the express and personal instruction of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta when I saw him off on the sixth at Bombay and I released the statement from Madras on my return which explains the delay.—A. P.

Address & Gold Casket For Founder Of "Vishvamitra"

CALCUTTA, April 22.

At a gathering of businessmen, journalists and Hindi litterateurs, representing some 50 public institutions of the City, Mr. Moolchand Agrawalla, founder-proprietor of the Hindi daily 'Vishvamitra' was presented with an address in a gold casket at the Vishudhanand Saraswati Hall this evening.

Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarker, who presided over the function, eulogising the services rendered by Mr. Agrawalla in the cause of journalism referred to Mr. Agrawalla's hard struggle for a quarter of a century to raise Hindi newspapers to the status they had attained at present. He characterised Mr. Agrawalla as the pioneer in the field of Hindi journalism which, he hoped, had an even brighter future.

Replying to the honour done him Mr. Agrawalla recounted the history of his daily which was celebrating its Silver Jubilee and was now being published simultaneously from Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi. He announced that to commemorate this occasion he had started a fund with his personal donation of Rs. 10,000 for training Hindu Journalist and also for rendering relief to them when necessary.—A.P.

Firewood Crisis In Gujarat

AHMEDABAD, April 22.
(From Our Correspondent)

Gujarat is experiencing serious shortage of fire wood owing to mills using firewood in large quantity as mills are getting only 50 p.c. coal.

The situation will be more serious if adequate measures are not taken for preventing rise in prices of firewood which increased by leaps and bounds.

Late Dr. Vijayaragha vachariar

One Of Earliest Congressmen

Dr. Pattabhi Seetaramayya, in his 'History of the Congress" gives the following sketch of Dr. Vijayaraghavachariar, in the chapter, "Our Indian Patriarchs":

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar of Salem is one of our earliest Congressmen, his name being found amongst those of the members of a Committee formed at the 3rd session (Madras, 1887) to draw up a constitution for the Congress. He was appointed next as a member of the Indian Congress Committee at the fifteenth session held in Lucknow in the year 1899, and the sixteenth at Lahore next year. He was at the Lahore Session in 1900 and seconded the proposition that the Hon'ble N. G. Chandavarkar should preside over the session. In 1901 and 1902, he shared the responsibility with three others for the collection of sums due for the copies of 'India' assigned to the Madras circle. When in 1905 Gokhale was elected by the Congress at Benares as a delegate to England to urge the more pressing proposals of the Congress on Government, he seconded the resolution in an able speech. At the 22nd session held in Calcutta (1906) he moved the resolution relating to Permanent Settlement and protested against the view that the Land Tax was rent. His view was that "land in India had never belonged to the King; the sages had said that the world belonged to those who were born in it; private property was gained by cultivation, and the King, who was ordained for protection, received a share from the cultivators for his services. The idea that land belonged to the King was Western and feudal, not Indian."

He had virtually stood aloof from the Congress since the Surat Split. The Moderate Congress did not appeal to his judgment. He reappeared in the Congress after the Nationalists were admitted into the Congress by the Lucknow amendments of 1916, and took an active part in the Special Session of the Congress held in Bombay in 1918, and in the session at Amritsar (1919), dwelling at the latter at length upon the Fundamental Rights of the people. He was shortly after called on to preside over the Nagpur session of the Congress and he performed his duties there with great tact and ability.

The Nagpur Congress was the place where the programme of Non-co-operation was to be finally discussed and decided. The number of delegates who attended the Congress was immense and no Congress before or after Nagpur can claim to its credit as many delegates as did Nagpur. Their number was 14,582, of whom no less than 1,050 were Muslims and 169 women.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, President of the Nagpur Congress, demanded that Swaraj, not merely the Punjab tragedy and the Khilafat wrong, should be the motive for N.C.O. Gandhi readily agreed. His point was that if once, on a moral issue, however, limited it be—be it the Rowlatt Act, the Khilaphat wrong or the Punjab atrocity—we won on the ticket of Satyagraha, passive resistance or non-co-operation, then the success would fill the nation with self-confidence such as was generated by the success in the Transvaal and in the Champaran. Intellectual India was inclined to be logically-minded; and an intellectual giant like Mr. Vijayaraghavachariar could not help being rigidly logical in his view of affairs. At Nagpur, however, Gandhi had one advantage, namely, that Mr. Achariyar, in spite of his lukewarm attitude towards non-co-operation, co-operated with Gandhi passively, and always made a point of vacating the Chair whenever a resolution came up before the open House with which he was not in agreement.

"A Grand Man Who Never Grew Old"!

MADRAS, April 21.

Sir Ramalinga Reddy, Vice-Chancellor, Andhra University, in a statement touching the death of Dr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar says "Salem" Vijayaraghavachariar, who had lived long enough to have become a grand historical tradition has passed away—a giant of old and one of the few that stood bigh transfigured as an inspiring model and precept for India. No G. C. M., really but a grand man who never grew old!—A. P.

"Nation Deprived Of A Sage"

BOMBAY, April 23.—In a message of condolence on the death of Sir Vijayaraghavachariar, Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha, says: "The death of Sir Vijayaraghavachariar, once President of the Hindu Mahasabha, thought at a very ripe age and after having fulfilled his duty towards the nation by rendering most valuable services to the best of his ability, has deprived our nation of a sage whose blessings used to inspire the Hindu Sanghatan movement."—A.P.

RAJAJI'S CEYLON TOUR PROGRAMME

MADRAS, April 22.—Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar has provisionally programmed to leave Madras for Colombo on April 28 by air. He will attend the Ceylon Indian Congress and tour for a week some of the Estate areas in the island to acquaint himself with the conditions of Indians there.—A.P.

Ahmedabad Mills Pay Rs. 30 Crores

(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, April 22.

According to a reliable source Ahmedabad Mills have paid about 30 crores of rupees as taxation to Government which includes about 20 to 25 crores as excess profits tax.

"BASED ON HATRED & NEGATION"

NEW DELHI, April 22.

Pakistan was hardly a solution of the Indian political problem, for it was based on mere negation and hatred, said Sheikh Hissam-ud-Din President-Elect, addressing the Delhi Provincial Ahrar Conference to-night. He added that in the Islamic conception of the state, there were clear principles of safeguards and duties of minorities and majorities and mere division of the country into fragments without the application of these principles would only accentuate and embitter the minority problem without solving it in any way.

The speaker also referred to the Jewish question in Palestine and the possible repercussion on the Muslims throughout the world if that complicated problem was not solved in a statesmanlike manner by the authorities concerned.

Earlier, Hafiz Ali Bahadur M.L.A. (Bombay), inaugurated the Conference and Mr. Mohd Yusaf, Chairman of the Reception Committee read the address. The Conference will continue till Monday.—A. P.

"GIVEN UP AS NO-MAN'S-LAND"

Naga Hills' Deputy Commissioner's Story

CALCUTTA, April 22 — Amongst those who were besieged in Kohima was the Deputy Commissioner of Naga Hills, Mr. C. R. Pawsey, whose bungalow and offices were in the centre of the town, writes a Fourteenth Army Observer from the Kohima Front on April 20.

Returning from a visit to Jessami and Phekekidzumi two days before the former was attacked, he arrived at his bungalow a short time before Kohima itself was attacked by the Japanese. Mr. Pawsey remained with the garrison throughout the seige and underwent all the harships of constant night and day attacks, shelling and mortar fire, short water ration, and living in "fox holes."

His bungalow was the scene of particularly fierce fighting and for a time until the pressure on the garrison became so great that they had to cede it to the Japanese. It was a "no man's-land."

"ASK MR. PAWSEY"

Mr. Pawsey first came to Assam in 1919 and has since spent ten years in the Naga Hills area. He became Deputy Commissioner of the Naga Hills in 1937 when he has done much for the Naga peoples whose respect and confidence he has gained. There is little he does not know of the Hills and their people and there is a saying often heard in this area "if you want to know ask Mr. Pawsey."—A.P.

PLEA FOR HINDI-URDU COMPROMISE

U. P. Ex-Minister On India's Common Language

HYDERABAD (Dn.) April 22.

A fervent plea to the people in the country, particularly Hindus and Muslims, to evolve a language—no matter by what name it was called—which would be understood by the masses was made by Mr. Sampurnanand, former Congress Minister, United Provinces, speaking at the Vikkramaditya Celebrations organised by the Hyderabad Hindi Prachar Sabha.

The British Government, he added, had tried its utmost to make English the common language of the country but the attempt had failed due to the innate desire of the people to have a language of their own. Hindi was understood all over India more than any other language. He had found to his great sorrow that Urdu as it was spoken and written by present-day scholars was not understood even by the Muslims in certain parts of the country. Deploring the attempts that had been made to introduce more Sanskrit and Arabic and Persian words into Hindi and Urdu respectively, Mr. Sampurnanand stated this had done a lot of harm, and pleaded for a spirit of compromise and understanding. Religion had nothing to do with the language problem. He appealed to young men to come forward and give a lead in solving the language problem.—A. P.

Soviet Railways Fulfil Their Plan

(From A Special Correspondent).

MOSCOW, April 23.

A report issued in Moscow states that the railways of the USSR, in the month of January, February and March, when the Red Army fully unfolded its offensive, fulfilled their plan 102.5 per cent.

Thus were Soviet railways able fully to secure to the advancing army its reinforcements, armaments, munitions, equipment and food, and at the same time fulfil transport needs of the Soviet rear.

BOMBAY SEPOYS' UNION

At a largely attended meeting of the Peons of the City, a Union was formed under the name and title "The Bombay Sepoys' Union" on Sunday Mr. A. P. Serrao, Secretary Reserve Bank "D" Class Employees' was in the chair.

Mr. Serrao explained to the Peons the urgent need of having an organization of their own, in order to fight for their economic grievances. He appealed to them to build up a strong Sepoys' Union in the City and thus put an end to all their miseries and sufferings.

The following demands were passed in the meetings:—

(1) A minimum starting salary of Rs. 30 per month;

(2) A minimum War Allowance of Rs. 20 per month; and

(3) An increment of Rs. 3 every year.

The meeting also elected a Managing Committee with Mr. T. S. Hegde, as President. The meeting passed a number of resolutions. By one of the resolutions the Union decided to affiliate itself to the Indian Federation of Labour both Provincial and All-India.

BANGALORE, April 22.—The Bangalore City Municipal Council has passed a resolution condoling the demise of Dr. C. Vijayaraghavachariar, former President of the Indian National Congress.—A. P.

NEW INDEX OF FOOD PRICES

NEW DELHI, April 22.

A press note says: The abnormal events of recent months have greatly impaired the representativeness of the existing index numbers of food prices and in view of the immediate need for a more reliable indicator of food price movements, the Economic Adviser to the Government of India has now initiated a new and broad based index covering as many as eleven important articles of food, viz., rice, wheat, jowar, bajra, gram, dal, tea, coffee, sugar, gur and salt.

So long as the individual price variations do not show any considerable dispersion, it does not make much difference how these are averaged; but when the dispersion exceeds a certain limit, the statistical operation known as 'weighting' becomes necessary. Such a stage has now been reached and the new index has accordingly been worked out on a weighted geometric mean basis, the weights being proportionate to the estimated value of the marketable surpluses of the various commodities.

The base period for the index is the week-ended 26th August, 1939.

The compilation of the new food index started on a weekly basis from the beginning of February, 1944. The weekly index numbers are given below:

Week-ended	New Food Index.
5-2-44	238.6
12-2-44	243.2
19-2-44	247.1
26-2-44	244.7
Average for February	243.4
4-3-44	242.8
11-3-44	233.6
18-3-44	234.8
25-3-44	233.7
Average for March	236.2
1-4-44	231.8

It is proposed to release later figures for publication as soon as they are ready every week.—A.P.

KASTURBA GANDHI RURAL MATERNITY HOME

MADRAS, April 23.

The Kasturba Gandhi Rural Maternity home was opened outside the outskirts of Adyar by Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. The home will be for the use of numerous villages on that side of Madras and will be under the joint charge of Dr. Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddi and Mrs. Soundaram Ramachandran.

The home will begin with six free beds for villagers.—United Press.

CUTTACK, April 22: Mr. Fakira Behara, M.L.A. (Congress) a security prisoner, has been released from detention.

National Chemical Laboratory For India

NEW DELHI, April 22.

A scheme for the establishment of a National Chemical Laboratory for India after the war has been drawn up by a Committee of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

The laboratory is intended to specialise in Industrial Research and develop new processes up to the pilot plant stage. The scheme is explained in a report made by the Committee which says:—

"The proposed National Chemical Laboratory in India is expected to follow more or less the lines which have been accepted for the Chemical Research Laboratories in Teddington, although the technical nature of our problems may be somewhat different owing to our special needs.

It will maintain the closest co-operation with existing institutions, particularly as the National Laboratory will be able to initiate those ambitious investigations which are not investigated in university laboratories either for want of funds or for the reason that the problems have a predominantly industrial bias".

Public opinion on the tentative scheme is invited; scientists and scientific bodies and commercial men and commercial bodies interested in the proposals will be supplied with copies of the scheme, on request, by the Director of Scientific and Industrial Research, University Buildings, Delhi.—A. P.

FIRE IN BANGALORE COTTON FACTORY

BANGALORE, April 22.—A loss of several thousand rupees is feared to have been sustained when a fire broke out in a cotton ginning factory in Sriramapuram (a suburb of Bangalore) during the early hours of this morning. Several bales of cotton were destroyed while a part of the factory building was gutted before the fire was brought under control.—A.P.

KHARE TO OPEN TILAK HALL AT RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, April 23: Dr. N. B. Khare, Member, Commonwealth Relations Government of India, will be visiting Ratnagiri on April 28 when he will open Tilak Memorial Hall built in the compound where the late Lokamanya B. G. Tilak was born.—A. P.

CALCUTTA, April 23.—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu has consented to be patron of the Nari Seva Sangha. She has also promised to get some money collected for the Sangha. The Sangha aims at rehabilitating women and children in their villages. Dr. S. P. Mookerjee is President of the Sangha.—United Press.

chisel & hammer cannot make safes

Adequate equipment and long experience are essential to make *safe* Safes. Hardly anything is wanted to make metal boxes, and name them "safes." Godrej alone in the East have the equipment and the experience—a complete machine-tool plant and patented processes manned by hundreds of skilled hands, plus nearly 50 years' experience in Security Engineering — for making safes which are best not merely on paper, but which have *proved* the Best against actual fires and determined burglars.

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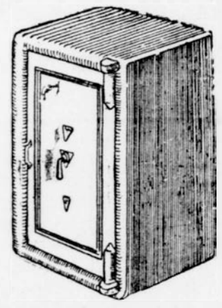

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GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO., LTD.
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Nature has bestowed upon you her richest gift—your heart's desire, your child is on its way.

Every father-to-be naturally wants a healthy happy baby; you should take steps now to ensure its safe delivery. Your wife, after seeing a doctor *early*, should attend a pre-natal clinic regularly. In addition, make sure that every weapon known to medical science is fighting on your side, in the great battle against infant mortality.

When you see your baby, chubby and contented, sleeping peacefully in his cot, consider for a moment your big new job—that of being a father. This job has a Future—a very important one.

Now is the time to make sure that, no matter what happens in the years to come, your child's education and career will not suffer. Our Agent will gladly advise you in these matters.

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Transact Business Covering: LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, AND ACCIDENT RISKS.

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Jalgaon Office: Bhavanipeth.
Indore Office: 18, Yeshwant Road.
Nagpur Office: New Buti Building, Abhyankar Road, Sitabuldy
Hyderabad (Deccan) Office: Sultan Bazar.

NA. 3612

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The following are today's minimum wholesale Bombay prices, in the cheapest packings, nett delivered Bombay or f.o.r. Bombay:—

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6. Muriate of Ammonia No. 1 F. W.	Rs. 26	0 0	" "
7. Salamac	Rs. 46	12 0	" "
8. Voltoids	Rs. 47	8 0	" "
9 Anhydrous Ammonia	Rs. 1	10 0	per lb
10 Sodium Nitrite (C)	Rs. 26	12 0	per cwt.
11. Bleaching Powder (C)	Rs. 12	8 0	" "
12. Liquid Chlorine (C)	Rs. 0	9 9	per lb.
13. Sodium Sulphide—U. K.	Rs. 20	4 0	per cwt
14. Sodium Sulphide—Lease-Lend U. S. A. (C)	Rs. 20	4 0	" "
15. Acetic Acid	Rs. 1	0 6	per lb.
16. Carbonate of Ammonia	Rs 44	8 0	per cwt
17. Bicarbonate of Ammonia	Rs. 40	0 0	" "
18. Hydrosulphite of Soda (C)	Rs. 91	0 0	" "
19. Borax	Rs. 35	8 0	" "
20. Boric Acid	Rs. 52	10 0	" "
21. Copper Sulphate	Rs. 47	0 0	" "

(C)—Controlled by Government

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES (INDIA) LTD are Sole Selling Agents in India for Messrs. Brotherton's Hydrosulphite of Soda and Formosul.

Prices published for information only; no guarantee that supplies are available. These notices will be repeated from time to time.

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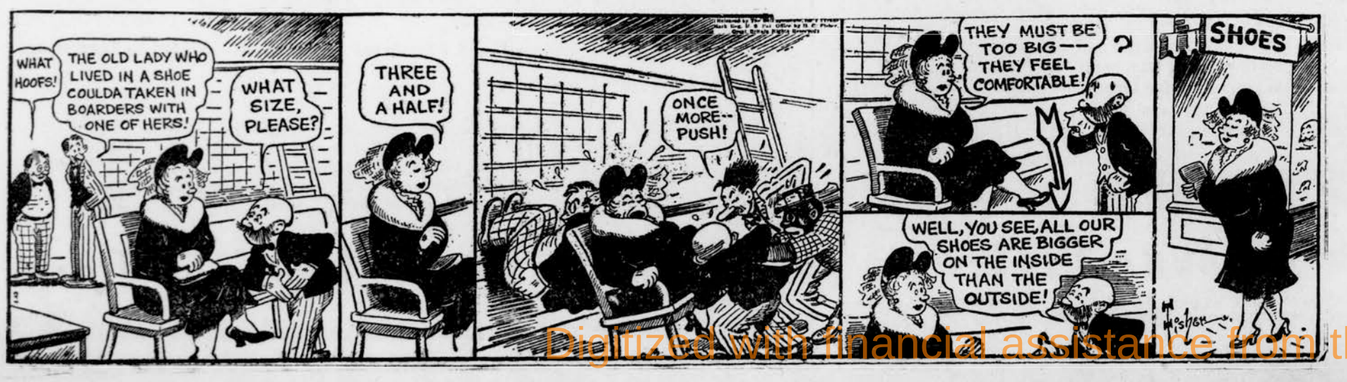
MUTT AND JEFF—Of All Things, Jeff Not Only Got a Job But Is Efficiency Expert — By BUD FISHER


WHAT HOOFS!
THE OLD LADY WHO LIVED IN A SHOE COULDA TAKEN IN BOARDERS WITH ONE OF HERS!
WHAT SIZE, PLEASE?
THREE AND A HALF!
ONCE MORE—PUSH!
THEY MUST BE TOO BIG—THEY FEEL COMFORTABLE!
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2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

MATRIMONIAL

Wanted very tall slim fair virgin must be outstanding beauty graduate or medico refined enough to visit Europe after war from family of high position-status for England trained bachelor owns property, factories, lacs business income. Aristocratic family. No caste bar Apply Box No. 4699, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: An educated, Sweet-tempered and impressive Rajput girl for an Inspector, B.Sc., 24, Salary 250/-. Punjabi Rajputs no objection. Middle class families preferred. Box No. 4703, "Bombay Chronicle."

An young educated Nair wishes to marry an educated and fairly looking girl of a respectable family, must be below 20 years of age. The Bridegroom is employed in an office of a Limited Company in up-country. Write with full particulars and if possible with Photo to Box No. 4673, "Bombay Chronicle." Correspondence are kept strictly confidential.

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted a Compounder, see Dr. Anklesaria, Borah Bazaar Street, Fort. 4706

Wanted for Chemical Factory, Secretary or experienced Storekeeper knowing accounts. Apply Post Box No. 759, Bombay. 4712

Wanted two experienced Mule Fitters. Permanent posts and high salary offered. Apply Box No 8582, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—A first-class man with practical experience and necessary qualifications to perform the duties of Record Keeper and Filing Expert. Must be well-versed in the latest scientific methods of Filing technique and Record Keeping. Salary according to experience and qualification Apply to J. K. Industries, Kamla Tower, Cawnpore. 8581

Wanted a competent Chemist experienced in Distillery processes to take charge of a distillery in the Ahmednagar District. Please apply in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience and minimum expectation to Box No. 4709, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted B.A.'s; B.Sc.'s; B.T.'s; S.T.C.'s; matriculates and T.D.'s for permanent posts. Apply to The Secretary, Sarva Vidyalaya Kelavani Mandal, Kadi. (N.G.) (8566)

Wanted immediately experienced Fire Insurance Head Clerk fully conversant with fire tariff need only apply with minimum salary expected. Box No. 4705, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted good looking, healthy and young widow, any community, as companion in a respectable family. Apply to Box No. 4651, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted an Accounts Clerk, who knows typing and Office routine. Pay Rs. 50 p.m. or more according to qualifications, with Dearness Allowance and Provident Fund on confirmation. Apply with testimonials stating salary to Box No. 8557, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted Experienced Weaving Master, Weaving Assistants, Spinning Master, Spinning Assistants, Engineers, Calender and Finishing Master for a big Cloth Mill. Apply sharp with Testimonials to Box No. 8558A "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Persons desirous of earning Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 per day, should write for free particulars, samples can also be sent if desired. Apply c/o Post Box 282, Lahore. (6726)

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Become Accountant, Stenographer, Secretary Insurance Officer, Auditor by post. D.Com. Courses. Details: American Correspondence College, Delhi. (4650A)

MEDICAL ADLETS

Dr. K. L. Rav (Specialist in Homoeopathic treatment) has returned to Bombay and attends both his Clinics at Opera House and Navsari Building, Fort as usual. 4711

INVESTMENTS

Wanted Financiers to invest money in a big promising industrial concern. Only those who can invest Rs. 5,000/- or over need apply c/o. Box No. 4704, "Bombay Chronicle."

MACHINERY WANTED

Wanted one Oil Engine 200 to 300 B.H.P. by Dembla Flour Mills, Sukkur. (4668)

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One Year Free Service Guarantee on all Sales. Exchange your old with New Philips, RCA, Westinghouse. Dial 33466, Choice Radios, Opera House. 4677

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Excellent Plots for Buildings at Nasik City are for Sale. Apply:—Patil, D. K. College Road, Nasik City. 4708

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

We Stock and Distribute AC/DC new Table & Ceiling Fans. Agents and Stockists wanted everywhere. The Continental Engineering Syndicate, 54/A/3, Mcleod Road, Lahore. 4702

Large quantity of 100 mesh Pure white Tapioca Starch available for sale at Rs. 36/- per cwt. F. O. R. Bombay. Apply to: C. Ratnavelu Chetty & Co., 23, Parish Venkatachala Iyer Street, G. T., Madras. 4701

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the

rate of Rs. 12-0-0 per inch

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED.
2, Royal Exchange Place.
Calcutta.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank at 2 ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE, CALCUTTA, on MONDAY, the 15th day of May, 1944 at 5 p.m. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet as on and Profit and Loss Account for the period ended 31st March, 1944.
2. To elect Directors in place of the following existing Directors, who retire under Article 95 of the Articles of Association of the Bank but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
   G. D. Birla, Esq.,
   M. L. Dahanukar, Esq.,
   Sir Adamjee Hajee Dawood, Kt.,
   I. P. Goenka, Esq.,
   M. A. Ispahani, Esq.,
   Bijnath Jalan Esq.,
   A. C. Law, Esq.,
   Navinchandra Mafatlal, Esq.,
   M. R. Ruia, Esq.,
   R. G. Saraiya, Esq.,
   M. L. Tapuriah, Esq.
   (Alternate Director—C. L. Bajoria, Esq.)
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board.
B. T. THAKUR,
General Manager.

Calcutta, 19th April, 1944.

N. B. The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from 20th April to 15th May, 1944, both days inclusive. 8576

INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, ANAND

NEW CLASSES of Sheth Mansukhlal Chhaganlal Institute of Agriculture, Anand, will begin from 1st June, 1944. Candidates seeking admission to the different courses should apply to the undersigned in their own handwriting in the prescribed form obtainable from the Institute's Office on or before 7th May, 1944. Candidates will have to come for interview at their own expense if they are required to do so. Candidates should be between 18 and 25 years of age and should be willing and able to carry out all the farm and dairy operations by themselves. Candidate should make it clear in his application as to the course out of the below mentioned three courses he intends to undergo. Those who have passed the Primary School Leaving or the English VIth Std. Examination only need apply. Higher qualified candidates will be given preference. Courses of study:—

(1) A two-years' course leading to the award of "Krishivid" diploma. Selected candidates will be given a monthly scholarship of Rs. 10/-.

(2) A six-months' certificate course of practical training in Dairying and Animal Husbandry. Only six candidates will be admitted to this course.

(3) A one-year certificate course of practical training in Farm Management and Crop Production. Only six candidates will be admitted to this course.

No scholarship is available to students in courses 2 and 3. No fees are charged for tuition and stay in the Hostel. It is obligatory to stay in the Hostel.

M. D. PATEL,
Director and Secretary.
Institute of Agriculture, Anand.
Anand, Dated, 12th April, 1944. 8499

NOTICE

THE INDIA UNITED MILLS, LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to Mr. Hiralal Chunilal Parikh duplicates of the temporary transfer receipts Nos. 16/2537 and 16/2608 for 150 deferred shares Nos. 2208212/2208311 and 2211112/2211161 upon the statement that the original receipts have been lost or destroyed. And notice is hereby given that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claim or representation in respect of such original receipts is made to the said Directors at the Company's office at E. D. Sassoon Building, Dougall Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, they will then proceed to deal with such application for duplicate temporary transfer receipts.

HIRALAL CHUNILAL PARIKH. (8577)

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, LIMITED
MANDVI BRANCH

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our MANDVI BRANCH, which has been temporarily functioning from our Head Office at 43-45, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, will again resume normal activities at its premises at AZAD BHUVAN, Musjid Bunder Road, Mandvi, Bombay, with effect from Monday, the 24th April, 1944.

N. C. KHORANA.
Managing Director. 8584

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WANTED

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of Legal Remembrancer in an important State in North India.

Candidates should possess considerable experience as Judicial Officers. Knowledge of Hindi will be a qualification. Preference will be given to Retired Officers or those nearing retirement from the post of District Judge or a similar post in British India. Salary according to qualifications.

Applications with copies of testimonials stating experience, nationality or caste, age and minimum salary required should be sent immediately to Box No. 8575, c/o. "Bombay Chronicle."

CONTROLLER OF SUPPLIES, BOMBAY

INVITES APPLICATIONS before 1-5-1944 for the post of Superintendent, Bill Section. Pay Rs. 275-20-375/-. Registered Accountants with previous experience in big Commercial Firms or Government Offices need only apply. Passed Subordinate Accounts Service (S. A. S.) men with sufficient experience in accounts matter will get preference. Those in service must apply through employers. 8578

(B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY)
Grainshop Department, Bombay.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED for the supply of the following commodities:—

Toor Dall (oiled), Toor Dall (plain), Masoor Dall, Urad Dall, Moong Dall, Jaggery, Chillies (red) and Sweet Oil (Til).

Quotations with samples should be addressed in sealed cover to reach the Controller, Grain Shops, General Offices, Churchgate, Bombay, on 1-5-44. 8579

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for Hindu Tea and Sweetmeat Stall at Bardoli Station and will be received upto 12 hours on 10th May, 1944 by the Chief Traffic Manager, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay, from whom full details may be obtained. 8574

LEGAL NOTICES

HIGH COURT
O. O. C. J.
Suit No. 446 of 1939

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. ABDULLABHOY LALLJEE & CO. & Others .... Defendants.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the immovable property known as "Rukhia Manzil", situate off Warden Road, Bombay behind the property known as Flowermead will be sold by the Commissioner, High Court, Bombay at his Office in the Court House at 3 P. M. (N.S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 26th April, 1944, by Public Auction as advertised in the "Times of India" of the 1st April, 1944, "Bombay Chronicle" of the 8th April, 1944, and "Sanj Vartaman" of the 15th April, 1944.

Dated this 17th day of April, 1944.

(Sd.) ARMAND F. SEQUEIRA.
Commissioner 8583

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE

IN PURSUANCE of the provisions of Shop Act our Restaurant and Dinner Service will remain entirely closed on Sundays from 30th April, 1944.

N. G. VIRKAR,
Prop: Velankar Hindu Hotel.
Girgaum Corner, Bombay 4. (8507)

GODOWNS WANTED

WANTED IMMEDIATELY by a well-known European Engineering Firm, Godown, space, area between 5000 to 7000 sq. ft. Please write to Box No. 4657, "Bombay Chronicle."

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS GIVEN that Messrs. SUNDERRAO SHAMRAO, SHAMRAO SUNDERRAO, RAMRAO SUNDERRAO and PRAVIN SHAMRAO, a minor by his guardian Shamrao Sunderrao of Bombay have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim of any nature whatsoever against the said property are required to make the same known to the undersigned at their Office at Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

Piece of land known as Dhigharwadi with the dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Dadyseth Agiary Lane, without the Fort of Bombay and registered in Collectors records under Old No. 46 and New No. 349 and Old Survey No. 251 and New Survey No. 238 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1945 Bhuleshwar Division, admeasuring 424 Sq. Yds. and bounded on East by property formerly of Soonderabai, widow of Sadanand Dadoba and now of Dr. Shivshanker Ramchandra Somji on West by property formerly of Laxmibai, widow of Bapuji Shamrao and now of Moreshwar Bapuji Shamrao Kothare on North by Dadyseth Agiary Lane and on South by part of Mathew DeCruz and now by the property of Jivraj Shamji and Dayal Shamji which said dwelling houses are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under 7 C Ward No. 3943, Street No. 121-123 and 7 C Ward No. 3944-3946, Street Nos. 123 A.

Dated this 21st day of April, 1944.

DABHOLKAR & JESHTARAM,
Purchaser's Attorneys. (8580)

AUCTION SALES.

BONA-FIDE SALE

Under instructions from the Millowners' Association, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on Saturday, the 29th April, 1944, at 3 p.m. (N.S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Spring Mills Officers' Quarters, Flat No. 2, at Naigaum Road, on Morbaug Road Junction, Dadar, modern household, dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, glass, crockery and cutleryware, etc. On view from 27th inst.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

FURNITURE belonging to a European gentleman consisting of sitting room settee and chairs, dining table and chairs, side boards, meatsafe, mirror door wardrobes, beds, chest of drawers, dressing table, fancy elephant table, cane furniture, Singer sewing machine and sundry articles.

Sale on THURSDAY, the 27th April, 1944, at 3 P.M. at the sale room of the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123, Medows Street, Bombay

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT DONTAD STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, as the Receiver appointed in Bombay High Court Suit No. 529 of 1943 (Mahomed Hussein Tyeb and Anr. .. Plaintiffs. V/S. Mariambai widow of Sulleman Haji Abdul Rehman and others .. Defendants) in the pursuance of the Order for Sale of the said property made in the said suit dated 11th day of October 1943 sell by Public Auction the undermentioned very valuable immovable property on Friday the 28th instant. at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises.

All that piece of land of Quit and Ground rent tenure with the messuages tenements at Dontad Street containing by admeasurement 439 Square Yards according to the recent Government Survey and bearing Collector's Old No. 1349, New No. 7121, Old Survey Nos. 2575, and 2576 and New Survey No. part of 2914 and Cadastral Survey No. 1090 of Mandvi Division and Municipality B Ward No. 1626 and Street Nos. 46, 48.

For conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Manchershaw B. Chothia & Co., Attorneys for the Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay, at 35, Dalal Street, or to the undersigned.

IMPORTANT TO COLOUR MERCHANTS

AUCTION SALE OF 2 DRUMS NEPTHOL (COLOUR) A.S.G., each contg. 1 Cwt. by order of Messrs. Lakhia & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Usman H. Acidwala, Pledgee and on account and at the risk of Mr. S. P. Khandharia, Pledgor, on Tuesday, 25th Inst. at 3 P.M. (S.T) at our Rooms at 72, Medows St.

Further conditions will be read at the time of sale.

Terms: 25% Deposit.

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ONE OF THE BIGGEST NATIONALISTS BANK

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BRANCHES

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All sorts of Banking Business are transacted.

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The desire to beautify his surroundings is a powerful impulse of the human heart and man's idea of Paint, however simple, started for this purpose even from those early days when he lived in caves.

Modern Paint of Beauty is more than Beauty—it is Protection, and history will record the unique contribution made by Hoyles since the 18th century towards this development.

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FOR BEAUTY, SANITATION & PROTECTION
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Bombay Office:—75, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

TO MEDICAL GRADUATES
for service in the Indian Army Medical Corps

EMERGENCY COMMISSIONS IN THE INDIAN LAND FORCES FOR SERVICE IN THE INDIAN ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

which urgently needs the services of Medical Practitioners. Those selected will be appointed to the I.M.S. in the first instance and will be immediately seconded to the I.A.M.C. They will retain in full all "reserved rights" possessed by them as officers of the I.M.S. on the date of their secondment. Service in the new Indian Army Medical Corps offers additional scope for specialisation in all branches of surgery and medicine plus improved facilities for professional and technical training. Graduates should avail themselves of this excellent opportunity now and obtain maximum benefit. The following categories are open to Medical Graduates:—

(a) General Service in India and overseas. (b) General Service—Specialists. (c) General Service—Women's Branch.

Medical Qualifications. A candidate should have a medical qualification registrable in Great Britain and Northern Ireland or an Indian Medical Degree recognised by the Medical Council of India. Registered Medical Practitioners holding the qualifications of D.M.&S. (Madras), M.C.P.&S. (Bombay), M.M.F. (Bengal), M.S.M.F. (U.P./Punjab) or M.R.B.S. (Mysore and Osmania Universities), or approved foreign qualifications are also considered. Candidates must be fit for active military duty and their age should not ordinarily exceed 45 years.

Antedate: Reckoning for pay and promotion up to six years and six months for professional experience, higher qualifications and hospital appointments. Antedate takes effect for purposes of rank and pay from date of first appointment.

RATES OF PAY: Rising from **Rs. 450** per month for Lieutenant to **Rs. 1,350** per month for Lieut.-Colonel. **Specialists:** Candidates appointed as recognised Specialists are given the acting rank of Major with the pay of that rank plus **Rs. 100** as specialist pay. Graded Specialists draw Specialist Pay of **Rs. 100** without the acting rank. **Charge or Command Pay:** from **Rs. 60** to **Rs. 240** p.m. for officers holding certain specified appointments. **Outfit Allowance of Rs. 733** on first appointment. **Advance of Pay** up to **Rs. 300** on first appointment. **Separation Allowances:** Under the existing terms overseas pay admissible to I.M.S. Officers varies from **Rs. 150** to **Rs. 400** p.m. Travelling allowances and leave concessions as for other officers in the Indian Army. **Gratuity: Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 1,000** at the end of first year of service according as a candidate obtained his basic medical qualifications before or after 1st January 1940 respectively, and one month's pay for each completed year of service thereafter. **Disability, Family and** Widow's Pensions, Children's and Educational Allowances as laid down by Regulations for the Indian Medical Service.

Full particulars and application forms obtainable from:— The head of the Provincial Medical Department (Surgeon-General or Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals) or the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, New Delhi, or from Officers Commanding, Indian Military Hospitals or the Director of Medical Services, G.H.Q., New Delhi.

Indian Army Medical Corps

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